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Pan-Germanism Arouses Reich's Neighbor States

National Socialist Drive Affects Millions of Former Citizens

Organized Activity

Union of All Germans Would Mean Complete New Map of Europe

Third Reich and Pan-Germanism

First of Six Articles

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Europe was recently roused to a hope of more lasting peace by Adolf Hitler's proposals, especially his offer of 25-year non-aggression pacts with all Germany's neighbor states.

The Anglo-Saxon world wanted to welcome the offer as convincing evidence of the Third Reich's peaceful intentions. Strange though it may seem to Britain and America, such a proposal has found a rather skeptical echo in the states concerned, despite the fact that their greatest fear is German aggression and absorption in the years to come.

Greater Germany Stirs Fears

The explanation is, of course, to be found in the fact that these neighbor states believe that National Socialism, despite its declarations, aims at the creation of a "Greater Germany under the Swastika" in which they will all be absorbed one day. In such an empire today's Germany of 67,000,000 would be the center around which all policy would turn.

These fears may or may not be justified, but an examination of the grounds for such may help to explain the atmosphere which exists today in Central Europe, and why the military occupation of the Rhineland Zone has been accepted with so much uneasiness. One must travel in these states—Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Switzerland and the Free State of Danzig—and hear at first-hand the opinions of thoughtful, peace-loving, well-informed individuals, to appreciate the situation aright.

What Is Pan-Germanism?

But even before visiting those states a stay in the Third Reich itself, combined with a little knowledge of the pan-German movement and its organization is essential as a background.

"What is your idea of National Socialist foreign policy?" I asked a German student in a Berlin café recently.

"It is very simple," he replied, "we demand equal status and full sovereign rights; the development of Wilson's 14 points on this continent, that is, the fulfillment of Point No. 1 of the National Socialist Program which demands 'the union of all Germans on the basis of the self-determining rights of peoples.'"

This student clearly showed that, contrary to the opinion commonly held abroad by those who do not understand National Socialist mentality, he firmly believed that the political parts of "the program" would be put through as soon as circumstances permitted. In this attitude, he is simply giving Herr Hitler, Gen. Hermann Göring, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Dr. Alfred Rosenberg and the other leaders credit for being men of their word, who will fulfill their promises in due course.

German-Conscious Folk

The significance of the phrase "The union of all Germans" can only be appreciated when one studies an ethnological map of Europe and sees how many Germans there are and where they are settled today.

By German is meant the people who are German-speaking—"German-conscious"—and are themselves the heralds of German culture. They are divided roughly into Reich Germans resident abroad and Reich Germans and Austro-Germans (Deutschösterreicher) who became citizens of foreign states through the peace treaties after 1918.

In addition to the 67,000,000 in Germany and the 6,760,000 in Austria, there are another 9,000,000 Germans scattered throughout Europe, particularly in neighbor states. They include 3,500,000 in Czechoslovakia, 3,000,000 in Switzerland 1,300,000 in Russia, 1,200,000 in Poland, 800,000 in Roumania, 750,000 in Yugoslavia, 550,000 in Hungary, 360,000 in Danzig, 130,000 in Lithuania, 70,000 in Latvia and 30,000 in Esthonia.

"The union of all Germans," it is hardly necessary to add, would mean a complete alteration of the face of central and eastern Europe.

Going Far Afield

These Germans, who first found their way centuries ago to many of these lands outside Germany and

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WIXAL Listeners Asked To Report Reception Of Annual Meeting News

IN ORDER that shortwave WIXAL may test on a world-wide basis the range, strength and clarity of its broadcast, the station desires that listeners who tune into the special program of the principal news of the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., on Monday, June 8, write to the station reporting the quality of the reception. The address is Station WIXAL, University Club, Boston, Mass.

The Annual Meeting news will be radiocast at 5 p. m., eastern daylight saving time, which is 10 p. m., Greenwich summer time, which is in effect in Ireland, Great Britain and France. This radiocast precedes the regular radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News," which is at 5:30 p. m., daylight saving time. The Annual Meeting news will be radiocast on a frequency of 11.79 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 25.5 meters. This frequency is designed particularly for reception in the other continents of the world and in North America beyond a 300-mile radius from Boston.

Socialists Lead In Belgian Vote; New Cabinet Due

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, May 25—The striking success of the new party Rex at the elections yesterday is regarded as a blow to the coalition Cabinet of Premier Paul van Zeeland.

Although final figures are not expected until Wednesday, it is already clear that the Rexists who were fighting the election for the first time will have about 20 seats.

Most of these have been gained at the expense of the Roman Catholic Party which was formerly the largest single party in the Chamber of Representatives.

A Larger Chamber

The Roman Catholics have lost about 10 seats, but exact comparison with the previous election is not possible as the new Chamber will be considerably larger than the last—202 compared by 187.

While the Socialists obtained a plurality, they also lost a number of seats, while the Communists, who have polled heavily in industrial centers despite the increase in

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Final Jumble Of Legislation Grips Congress

Work Relief and Tax Bills Only Major Obstacles to Adjournment

Last Day Set June 6

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 25—The Seventy-fourth Congress is drawing to its close. Two weeks more and leaders hope it will be history. A $1,500,000,000 work relief bill, and an almost equally spectacular tax bill, are the two remaining obstacles to prompt adjournment. These will be rushed through, however, beginning this week, in the last-minute drama of a Legislature in the throes of dissolution. Congress is vacating the premises so politics can move in.

Leaders plan to have the session over by June 6, a week from next Saturday; or 11 legislative days hence. In that time, it is hoped to cram the culminating action of months of preliminary activity. The hectic rush has already begun; the train is whistling for late-comers; frantic efforts to salvage wayward bills are being made; there is hurry and bustle behind the scenes and last-minute swapping and trading; the characteristic events that beset Washington under the lengthening shadows of a presidential struggle are being enacted.

Interest Shifts

With no real doubt that the work relief bill, and the tax bill, will be promptly enacted if respective Senate committees report the measures early this week, as expected, major interest shifts to the secondary bills which are now making a valiant struggle for consideration before the curtain falls.

There is the big omnibus flood control measure—that is likely to go through easily, unless Senator Millard F. Tydings (D) of Maryland takes it into his head to talk and laugh it to extinction, as he did a somewhat similar bill a session ago. This has passed the Senate however, so that its chief obstacle is out of the way. The regular appropriation bills are all out of the way, too, or else are in the final conference stage, like the navy, agriculture and District of Columbia supply bills. Another bill well in the lead is the commodities exchange control bill, which has already passed the House.

Chain-Store Bill

The real fight centers round a group of three or four bills called "probable," which cannot all be expected to squeeze through in the last-minute rush, but which individually have big backing. One of the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, May 25

Congress—Rule of Walkout Pressed Hard

Washington—With the Jeffersonian Democrats threatening to take a walk at the Democratic convention, with Right Wing Socialists threatening to take a walk at the Socialist Convention, Dr. Francis Townsend has taken a walk and stranded a congressional committee in a dilemma.

Not the Least Is Dr. Townsend

Congress today lunges toward adjournment, but not the least of its problems is what to do about Dr. Townsend, who walked out of a committee room during a hearing on his $200-a-month-old-age-pension scheme. James R. Sullivan, committee counsel, issued a statement declaring the Doctor to be a rich man. He dared Dr. Townsend to return to the witness stand; Dr. Townsend has substantially dared the committee to make him return, and there is triumphant murmuring among his followers that the committee does not dare to cite him for contempt.

Toward November

Congressmen with their thoughts fixed on the November elections appear to hesitate least stern action against the Doctor elevate him to martyrdom, a lucrative state in the political arena.

Meantime, the Senate Finance Committee polishes off a compromise tax bill, with the big levies on undistributed corporate incomes deleted in favor of an 18 per cent tax on corporate incomes and a 7 per cent tax on undistributed corporate incomes.

Congress also expects to bring the $1,435,000,000 relief bill to the floor of the Senate this week. Here it will meet the New Deal's principal foeman, Senator Vandenberg, who will strive to amend the bill to provide for local rather than national administration of relief.

To Come

The Wagner housing bill still pends. There is also some expectation that the Administration will have to rush forth some pro-labor legislation to compensate the American Federation of Labor for its timely support of the President in his fight against the Lemke mortgage bill.

Memel Election—Espionage Charged

Memel — "What do you propose to do about Memel?"

That was a question put to Adolf Hitler by British Foreign Secretary Eden three weeks ago, when the British diplomat sought a clarification of the Third Reich's intentions in Europe.

The inclusion of this question underscores once again how vital Memel is in the interplay of European diplomacy. So it was not surprising that the election of a municipal council in Memel today, was accompanied by reports of spy work and intrigue. Secret agents were reported to have seized 123 persons, operating mainly through the post office and charged with intercepting secret messages and turning them over to a foreign power.

Memel is under the sovereignty of Lithuania; it has autonomous power guaranteed by Britain, France and Italy. Memel originally belonged to Germany; after the war an allied commission presided over it. But a Lithuanian force over-ran it, and the allies recognized the accomplished fact of seizure by conquest. Germany continues resentful and the allied nations anticipate that sooner or later the Third Reich will reach for Memel despite current conciliatory gestures from Adolf Hitler.

Socialists—Divided They Stand

Cleveland, Ohio — Division and subtraction at the moment appear to be whittling away the strength of the American Socialist Party even as Socialism in Spain, France and Belgium is in the ascendancy.

American Socialism in convention here confronts the threat of still another schism in its schism-ridden career. The convention has voted

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Ousted Faction Organizes New Socialist Party

Conservatives Put Ban on Violence and Communists

Maurer Heads Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 25—A new Socialist Party of right wing tendency is today taking shape, propelled by the split in the Socialist Party of America which was made final here yesterday at the party's national convention, controlled by the militant group.

The two-year fight terminated on the convention floor yesterday by a vote of 9449 to 4809, representative of membership. The struggle is now transferred to the country with both left and right wingers seeking party units and members.

Determination to establish a new national party was fixed last night at a conference following the split. Leadership is taken by the right wing delegates from New York who were not seated in the convention. Delegations from states controlled by the right wing, like Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maryland, are not taking part in the new organization until the national convention ends.

Final action in establishing the new party must in any case be taken by state conventions, to which reports on the national convention will be made.

Picks New Party Name

The new party's name will be Social Democratic Federation of the United States. The organization will be a loose federation of states subscribing to the policies of the party. Each state will be left to choose its own state name. In some states the new group may function as a Socialist party, in others as a Farmer-Labor party.

A provisional national executive committee was named which is expected to call a national convention this year. No presidential ticket, however, is anticipated in the current campaign.

The provisional national committee consists of James H. Maurer, for 14 years president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor and twice the Socialist Party's nominee for vice-president, chairman; George R. Kirkpatriek of California, Edward C. Thompson of New Jersey, James O'Neal of New York, Lester C. Coy of Ohio and Algernon Lee of New York. Morris Berman of New York was named treasurer, and G. August Gerber of New York, secretary.

Statement of Aims

The statement of principles adopted declared that the new party stands for the long-accepted purposes and methods of the internation Socialist movement and of the Socialist Party in Amercia "until within the last few years it was invaded by unsocialistic and undemocratic elements." The declaration continued:

"We rely for the attainment of our aims upon the use of democratic methods. In the United States there is no justification for a resort to insurrection and violence nor for any open or veiled propaganda in favor of or preparation for such action.

"We reject the idea of dictatorship, in whatever hands it might be lodged and for whatever purposes it might ostensibly be used. We stand for the extension and the improvement of existing democracy and for defending it against attack from whatever side such attack might come."

Strength in New York

The nucleus of the new Socialist movement is furnished by the New York "Old Guard" delegation which the Socialist convention yesterday refused to seat. The Old Guard consists of right wingers who until January of this year possessed the official party machinery in New York. At that time the state charter

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British King Flies To Inspect New Liner

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., May 25 (AP)—King Edward flew from Windsor today—the second time he has taken to the air since becoming sovereign—to head Britain's royal family in a final inspection of the giant liner Queen Mary.

The monarch was in the air 31 minutes, landed at the East Leigh airdrome five miles away and drove to the dock to meet Queen Mary and other members of the family, who came from London by train.

King Edward, wearing a straw hat, traveled in his own scarlet and blue biplane, with his personal pilot, Flight-Lieut. E. H. Fielden, at the controls.

The King took the wheel himself for the automobile drive from his country home, Fort Belvedere, outside London, to Windsor where he boarded the plane.

It was the first flight for Edward—first English monarch ever to ride in a plane—since he traveled by air from Sandringham to London, Jan. 21 to assume the rule just after the death of his father, King George.

Queen Mary was accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of York, Princess Elizabeth, the Duke and Duchess of Kent and the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester.

The royal family planned to take luncheon and tea aboard the liner, remaining about five hours.

Reform in Juvenile Courts Is Urged

Association of Judges Is Sought to Co-ordinate and Strengthen Laws

Need Declared Vital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 25—A proposal for widespread reform of the juvenile courts and formation of a national association of judges presiding over these tribunals is before the thirtieth annual conference of the National Probation Association here today. It was sponsored by Judge Harry E. Eastman of Cleveland, Ohio, who held that the judges themselves should have authority to determine the policies and fix the objectives of these courts. He stressed that such an association as he proposed would serve as a voice which would be authoritative and would command the attention of legislatures and public.

The purpose and function of the juvenile courts vary in states and cities and are seldom understood by the public, the agencies which use them and sometimes even by the judges, Judge Eastman said. Too often, he held, they are expected to work miracles, and, by judicial pronouncement, immediately repair damages that have resulted from long-continued community neglect, misunderstanding by the home or school and other causes.

Laws Often Inadequate

"The laws under which the courts are compelled to operate often are inadequate or impractical," he continued. "Too many of them were enacted at the behest of earnest groups influenced by sentimentalists and impractical theorists. They are the creations of wishful thinking rather than careful planning and analysis."

Judge Eastman's proposal calls for state organizations in California, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina and Virginia, besides those already organized in New York and Ohio, for 10 regional groups and co-ordination of all these into a national association. He declared that by legal en-

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Sanford Bates
(Top) Head of Federal Bureau of Prisons

Dr. Sheldon Glueck
(Bottom) Professor of Criminology, Harvard Law School

Social Work Conference Hears Warning Against 'Showing Off' Child

Is Termed Unfair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 25—Social workers and welfare leaders from all parts of the United States and Canada are in Atlantic City today for the sixty-third annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work, which opened here yesterday. Simultaneous with this national gathering 48 other social work organizations are meeting as associate groups, with more than 300 sessions scheduled daily and more than 400 speakers participating.

The program, which will continue through May 30, will emphasize questions relating to the social security program of the Federal Government, relief, crime prevention, juvenile delinquency and child and family welfare.

New Deal Well Represented

On the program are several representatives of the Roosevelt Administration, including John G. Winant, chairman, and Frank Bane, executive director, of the Social Security Board, and Aubrey Williams, deputy administrator, and Josephine C. Brown, assistant administrator of the Works Progress Administration.

Among the other speakers are Sheldon Glueck, professor of criminology at Harvard Law School; Sanford Bates, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice; Justin Miller, chairman of the United States Attorney General's Advisory Committee on Crime, and Austin H. MacCormick, New York City Commissioner of Correction.

The National Conference of Social Work was founded in New York City in 1874. It is a general discussion organization and formulates no program. Between 8000 and 10,000 delegates are participating in its proceedings here this week.

The present program for training men for church work was challenged

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Roosevelt Decries Persecution Of Minority Groups Abroad; Strife Blamed on Ignorance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 25—Assurances from President Roosevelt that the United States Government would protect the constitutional rights of religious and racial minorities in America while deploring persecution in other parts of the world was given by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, to Jewish leaders attending a dinner of the United Palestine Appeal here last night.

The President was described by Secretary Ickes, who said he was charged to carry the Chief Executive's greeting, as "distressed and disturbed by the reversion in certain parts of the world to days and deeds of an era which all enlightened people had long hoped would never return."

Basis of World Understanding

"It is his conviction," Secretary Ickes related, "that so long as minorities of the nations of the world are deprived of liberty of thought and religion and the right to lead a normal, civilized life, there can be no true and permanent understanding between nations.

"The President expressed through me to you, the representatives of a great and virile race, the hopes that calmer and more dispassionate judgments will prevail and asserts the belief that the Government of the United States, in carrying out the will of the people, will ever give watchful care to the minorities within its borders, and will maintain inviolate those vital rights that are guaranteed by the Constitution even to the most humble of our citizens."

Moral Pressure Cited

President Roosevelt's message re-emphasized parts of the address made by Secretary Ickes as principal speaker, particularly excerpts from the President's message to Congress on Jan. 3, in which Mr. Roosevelt described moral pressure brought by the United States against repression and autocracy and in support of human freedom.

"All too frequently we have seen in this country the stirring up of a mob to wreak vengeance on a helpless individual or a forlorn minority group," Secretary Ickes said. "Even more dangerous, because more insidious and persistent, is the refined mob spirit that binds together witch-hunting, character-assassinating, atavistic superpatriots.

"The history of America contains all too many disgraceful instances of suppressions and oppressions, of tyrannies by the mob, of ruthless disregard of the rights of individuals and of minority groups, sometimes under the lash of a hydrophobic yellow press, oftentimes with the acquiescence, if not at the secret instigation, of constituted authorities. . . ."

Ignorance Blamed

As the Jewish people are able to tell from their own history, he continued, only where "there is enlightenment can there be peace and freedom," adding that only under liberal Governments can minority groups find the protection enabling them to prosper and thrive.

"Although, intellectually, we know all too well the subtly sinister methods resorted to by ignorance to bring about discord, disunion and disharmony," he said, "although from bitter experience we have learned that ignorance, more than all other physical and spiritual forces together, has been responsible for the injustices, the cruelties and the savageries of mankind, nevertheless we have so far failed to face it with that courage and will without which we shall continue to be its victims.

Ignorance vs. Ignorance

"Instead of letting in the light, we have opposed ignorance with ignorance, thus closing our eyes to the fact that when ignorance meets ignorance, ignorance cannot fail to win."

During the first four months of its campaign to raise $3,500,000 in the United States to assist in rebuilding a Jewish Palestine, $1,208,145 has been contributed, according to a report made at the dinner by Samuel Blitz, executive director of the United Palestine appeal.

The work of resettling homeless Jews in Palestine will continue, regardless of difficulties, which Morris Rothenberg, president of the Zionist Organization of America, described as "not insurmountable."

Duce Marshals Blackshirts For Economic Battle

ROME, May 25 (AP)—Fascist Italy, under Premier Benito Mussolini's orders, began marching "straight ahead" today, aiming at new triumphs—this time in the economic field.

Immediately after the Duce's latest declaration, "We will march just as straight ahead in the future," the kingdom's guilds and credit institutes marshaled their resources for economic conquest of the Empire already conquered by arms.

Economic War Next

When Premier Mussolini proclaimed, several weeks before the Italo-Ethiopian war started last Oct. 3, "We will march straight ahead," his phrase was interpreted universally to mean that the East African conflict was inevitable.

His echoing of this phrase, however, during yesterday's celebration of the twenty-first anniversary of Italy's entry into the World War, was interpreted in well-informed circles as meaning not necessarily war, but more probably economic and social development.

The European situation, nevertheless, was still far from clear.

Marshal Pietro Badoglio, commander-in-chief of the Italian

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Britain's Ethiopian Legation Continues in Spite of Italians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 25 — Sir Sidney Barton, British Minister to Ethiopia, is to come home from Addis Ababa on leave, but reinforcements sent to the Legation Guard last year will stay for the present British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today.

While the British Legation thus remains a legation, and there is no intention at the moment of withdrawing it, or reducing it to the status of a consulate, it is considered unlikely that Sir Sidney Barton will return, unless or until the Italians are after all forced to restore Ethiopia's independence.

There are many advocates for making Italy disgorge—as, for example, European powers insisted on Russia's doing after she had obliged Turkey to sign the treaty of San Stefano at the point of the bayonet in 1878. This is a question, however, on which the British Government has still not made up its mind.

Meanwhile signs are accumulating that Premier Benito Mussolini is trying to improve the diplomatic atmosphere not only with Britain, but with other countries. It is announced that Italy will release the British Red Cross pharmacist, L. J. Bonner, who had been arrested by the Italians recently and had been reported "missing" last week. Revocation is also announced of the order expelling Mgr. André Jarousseau, a French Roman Catholic missionary, from Ethiopia.

These moves are regarded as indications of Premier Mussolini's desire for international "normalcy." He is also understood to be preparing a plan for resuming co-operation with the League.

It is doubtful, however, whether the temper of British public opinion would countenance any "arrangement." Emperor Haile Selassie's visit to London is expected to increase the British public's distaste for any compromise.

Negus' Incognito Eases Reception Issue at London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 25—With the announcement that Emperor Haile Selassie has decided to visit London incognito, the evident embarrassment of the British Government has been great reduced. The Emperor of Ethiopia, who voluntarily left his country in advance of the arrival of the Italian forces at his capital, left Haifa on the British cruiser Capetown, headed for London.

Although it is denied that the Negus was prompted in any way to make this decision, there is no doubt that the British Government is relieved of a knotty problem as to whether to accord him an official reception with a salute of guns as befits a reigning monarch.

As to his unofficial reception by the British public, that is another matter. It is evident that something more than mere incognito will have to be used to keep the people from showing their sympathy for the Emperor.

Bankruptcy Act Held Illegal By Supreme Court

Five to Four Ruling Finds Measure Violates Rights of States

Bond Tax Involved

Florida Denied Prior Claim on Funds of Insolvent Surety Concern

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—The Supreme Court today wiped out the law enacted in 1934 to help cities, counties and other political subdivisions reduce their indebtedness through federal bankruptcy courts.

A five-to-four decision held the act violated the rights of states, and therefore was unconstitutional. Justice McReynolds spoke for the majority and Justice Cardozo for the minority. Chief Justice Hughes and Justices Brandeis and Stone agreed with Mr. Cardozo.

Freedom Curtailed

"If obligations of states or their political subdivisions may be subjected to the interference here attempted, they are no longer free to manage their own affairs," the majority opinion said.

It was set forth that "the will of Congress" would prevail over them, should the law be allowed to stand.

Justice Cardozo asserted that great care had been taken under the legislation to "maintain inviolate" the "governmental powers of the state and its subdivisions," and "the statute is constitutional."

The ruling reversed a decision by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals which upheld the legislation.

Challenged In Texas

The act had been challenged by certain bondholders of the Cameron County, Texas, Water Improvement District, No. 1.

"Notwithstanding the broad grant of power of Congress 'to lay and collect taxes,'" the majority said, previous decisions show "that Congress could not levy and tax on the bonds issued by the respondent (Water Improvement District) or upon income derived therefrom.

"So to do would be an unwarranted interference with fiscal matters of the State—essentials to her existence. Many opinions explain and support this view. . . .

"The especial purpose of all bankruptcy legislation is to interfere with the relations between the parties concerned — to change, modify or impair the obligation of their contracts.

"The statute before us expresses this design in plain terms.

Federal Power Extended

"It undertakes to extend the supposed power of the Federal Government incident to bankruptcy over any embarrassed district which may apply to the court."

Bondholders attacking the law owned approximately one tenth of the $800,000 bonds outstanding. They said they were offered only 49.8 per cent of the face value of the obligations under the reorganization plan.

The Southern Texas Federal District Court held the act invalid and dismissed the debt refunding plan. It required a $400,000 loan from the Reconstruction Corporation.

Coal Board Continues Despite Guffey Ruling

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—Comptroller-General J. R. McCarl ruled today in effect that the National Bituminous Coal Commission was not extinguished by the Supreme Court decision invalidating the Guffey Coal Control Act.

The Comptroller General said present appropriations to the commission for salaries and other expenses would still be available for such purposes.

He based his ruling on the majority opinion of the court which stated that constitutionality of provisions in the act which could stand independent of the labor and price-fixing sections could be determined in future actions.

This, Mr. McCarl ruled, meant the commission still has the power to carry out certain studies provided for by the act and to appear before the Interstate Commerce Commission in cases involving the bituminous coal industry.

Heavy Rains Change Sand Dunes to Mud

GUYMON, Okla., May 25 (AP)—Dunes of dust were reduced to mud over broad stretches of the southwestern blow lands today and farmers derived new hope from the best rain, to some of them, in three years.

Generous week-end rainfall soaked acres long dusty and forlorn over the Oklahoma and Texas Panhandles, much of Kansas, and in southern Texas the precipitation was so heavy the Colorado River became a flood threat.

A monotonous series of duststorms was ended by moisture ranging from half-inch showers to almost three-inch downpours. At Liberal, Kan., in the heart of the "dust bowl," the 48-hour total was 5.5 inches.

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Farley Pleads With States To Quit Splitting Delegates

WASHINGTON, May 23—There is simply no end of problems for a political generalissimo—now it is fractional delegates.

Or perhaps fractional votes for all too intact delegates is a better way to put it. The trouble is that enthusiastic Democrats, many in states rather close to Philadelphia, have elected many more delegates to the national convention than they have votes, also greatly exceeding the number of seats on the convention hall's floor. And James A. Farley, national chairman, is tearing his figurative hair to decide what to do with the least offense to these stalwart party followers.

The convention hall seats 2584 individuals in the floor space for delegates and alternates. An elaborate scheme has been worked out to provide exactly that total from the 48 states and the territories.

States Pile Them In

But the states, blithely ignoring instructions, have gone ahead electing many more delegates so that between 5000 and 6000 ambitious Democrats are expected to present their eager, smiling faces to the doorman when events open at Philadelphia.

Mr. Farley, with a long background as boxing commissioner in New York, hates to turn anybody away. So, with a rather pathetic statement issued today, he appeals to states which are sending delegations with fractional votes—say one fifth of a vote apiece—and bitterly concludes:

"I hope before they come to Philadelphia, that they will find some method of accommodating the number of representatives they send to the number of seats on the floor."

Those Political Termites

Meantime, in the Republican National Committee, the problem is to arouse enthusiasm—not that there will be any lack at Cleveland. But today Henry P. Fletcher, in a nationally radiocast address to Republican youth, warns them that "a band of termites is working at the foundations of our institutions while you sleep. The old Trojan horse trick is being played again. . . . We are not seeking weakling recruits. Unless you are willing to fight for your right to live your own life and make your own way—under difficulties and in hard times—your place is with the New Dealers."

Telling Republican youth that it is "asleep," and that if it won't wake up and fight it had better join the New Dealers, strikes a new note in campaign oratory. Hitherto, the tactics have been more to praise than to arouse. But Mr. Fletcher concludes his address with the same sort of query that President Roosevelt used in one of his more sharply criticized fireside talks.

Is Youth Better Off?

He venturesomely asks:

"Are the young men and women better off today than they were when Mr. Roosevelt was elected and deserted his party and his platform? Have they any more real jobs now than they had then? Have their opportunities to rise by their own efforts been increased or decreased in this hectic time of New Dealism? Have the much-advertised youth agencies and administrations begun to sap the virility and dull the ambitions of our young men and women?

These rhetorical questions went unanswered. The nearest approach to an answer in the day's political news lay in references to an important New York Republican newspaper's widely published unemployment studies, claiming that the number of unemployed today is now about 3,500,000, in answer to President Roosevelt's charge that industry had not re-employed sufficient workers.

Demand Equal Rights

Both major parties were today notified that they will be asked to endorse the equal-rights campaign. Miss Amelia Earhart is attempting to rearrange her personal schedules so that she can attend both Republican and Democratic conventions, to present the following plank to the resolutions committees:

"We believe in equal rights for men and women. If elected, we pledge our active support toward securing the passage by Congress of the proposed equal rights amendment to the Federal Constitution, which reads: 'Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction.'"

Miss Earhart is acting as a member of the National Woman's Party.

California Hangs Trio

SAN QUENTIN, Calif., May 23 (AP)—Great Britain's repeated efforts to save Alexander MacKay, subject of that Government condemned as a kidnaper, failed yesterday as he was executed on San Quentin's prison's gallows. He was one of three prisoners hanged in California yesterday.

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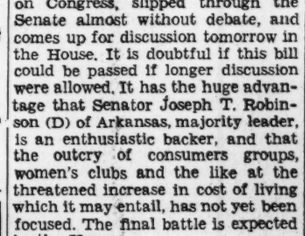
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FURNITURE GALLERIES, SIXTH FLOOR

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

to seat the Leftist delegation from New York. The Rightist group, headed by Louis Waldman, threatened to pick up its marbles and form another party along lines of "democratic Socialist principles."

Substantial Rift Threatens

This threat, if fulfilled, may amalgamate Old Guard Socialist groups, notably in Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Maryland and Massachusetts, in a mutually nullifying drive for the Farmer-Labor vote.

How harassed by division American Socialism has been is evidenced by a glance at the record:

In 1901 the Socialist Party was chipped off from the Socialist Labor Party. In 1912 the International Workers of the World left the Socialist Party; in 1919 the Communists bolted the Socialists; in 1924 the Socialists lost a slice of votes to the Progressive Party; this year President Roosevelt is gleaning votes formerly guaranteed the Socialists, and the internecine war between Left and Right factions threatens further reductions in Socialist numbers. That the Socialists cannot be prodigal of their numbers is revealed by the recorded membership, which stood in 1935 at only 19,121. (Actual membership is no criterion, however, for Norman Thomas, Socialist presidential candidate, polled 883,341 votes in 1932.)

Reds in the Woodpile

The threatened schism arises mainly because the Old Guard objects to what it deems increased militancy in the party and a trend toward some degree of collaboration with the Communists.

The degree of collaboration the Leftist Socialists are willing to extend to Communism is probably exaggerated. The Left Wingers are opposed to any organic unity with Communism. They are opposed to any general hard and fast formula of a united front. They will, however, co-operate with Communism in specific undertakings, such as putting over a strike or promoting a piece of legislation.

Looking Toward 1940

Both Communism and Socialism have their eye to the main chance in 1940, when both parties hope to capture large sections of the Farmer Labor vote.

Before the Dawn (?)

While even Norman Thomas has discounted this next presidential year, and Earle Browder, Communist leader, has abandoned plans for a Farmer-Labor Party, both leaders have expressed the conviction that this year's schisms and reverses foreshadow real increase in their power. They expect to inherit the high tide of popular liberalism that is now polarized around President Roosevelt.

Business—Bonus Expected to Check Summer Ebb

Washington—Definite upward trends in the nation's business are reported from several directions, while forthcoming distribution of the $1,924,000,000 soldiers' bonus is expected to reverse summer's usual ebb tide of trade into a brief flood tide, maybe a boom.

Employment

April showed 255,000 more at work than in the previous month, reports Secretary of Labor Perkins. Weekly pay rolls, up $4,200,000. Factory employment and pay rolls highest since 1930, with the exception of October, 1935.

The American Federation of Labor still reports more than 12,000,000 idle. Of these, the federation says only 4,000,000 would be absorbed into industry, even at normal. The other 8,000,000 are seen depending on better progress of re-employment.

Reliable Data

Even in efficiently statisticized America, exact figures on employment do not exist. The Commercial Placement Council of New York, an association of 70 leading employment agencies, wants federal authorities to supply better figures, especially on those desiring work.

Buying Gains

Both retail business, with 8 to 12 per cent rise over the same week in 1935, and wholesale, up from 12 to 18 per cent, show encouraging activity, according to Dun and Bradstreet.

Wages Up

During May so far, several firms have stepped up wages. Steel, railway, electric manufacturing companies, automobile manufacturers, tire and rubber, are among them.

Congress Speeds Bills To Adjourn June 6

(Continued from Page 1)

most controversial is the Robinson-Patman anti-chain store bill, which was sprung more or less as a surprise on Congress, slipped through the Senate almost without debate, and comes up for discussion tomorrow in the House. It is doubtful if this bill could be passed if longer discussion were allowed. It has the huge advantage that Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, is an enthusiastic backer, and that the outcry of consumers groups, women's clubs and the like at the threatened increase in cost of living which it may entail, has not yet been focused. The final battle is expected in the House.

Ultimately, the conference report will go back again to the Senate for ratification, but conditions are ripe for a Robinson victory.

The Copeland pure food and drug bill has suffered new vicissitudes. It began as a strong bill when Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell wrote it in 1933; then it was modified, and ultimately passed the Senate in 1935; the House subcommittee passed the bill a fortnight or so ago, putting back some of its teeth, and now the full committee has extracted them all again, in reporting to the House.

Need for Reform

There has been no new food and drug legislation for a quarter of a century, and all sides agree there is crying need for reform. However, the industry which it is sought to curb in the interests of consumers is a powerful one, with vigorous defenders in Congress. Only a compromise measure, at best, has a chance of passage in the last days of the present Congress.

The Wagner-Ellenbogen Housing Bill, providing federal aid to stimulate low-cost housing, has a fair chance of enactment, as much as anything because of Senator Robert F. Wagner's powerful drive and intimate connection with the Administration. The revised Guffey Coal Bill is also going to have a chance for enactment.

Half a dozen other bills may squeeze through in the lottery of the final days.

Observers note, however, that the unexpected may happen; and generally does, in the wind-up of Congress, when the moving clock makes sponsors desperate, and coalitions, filibusters and propagandists intensify activity. There is no real necessity for adjournment June 6, and it may not come; though the Republican national convention starts three days later.

Socialists Carry Belgian Election

(Continued from Page 1)

prosperity which followed adoption of devaluation, have doubled their representation.

Official standings, subject possibly to slight revision, gave: Socialists, 70; Roman Catholics, 63; Liberals, 23; Rexists, 21; Flemish Nationals, 16; Communists, 9.

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Finance Firm Aids Safety Campaign By $250,000 Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 25—In order that greater emphasis may be directed toward highway safety, Arthur O. Dietz, president of the Commercial Investment Trust Corporation, announced today the establishment of the C. I. T. Safety Foundation with $250,000 available for its work over a five-year period.

In making the announcement, Mr. Dietz said, "Our company aids in the purchase of almost 1,000,000 motorcars and trucks yearly. As such, we feel our responsibility to the driving and pedestrian public at large."

In entering the crusade for traffic safety, C. I. T. Corporation laid down the following objectives:

1. To promote and encourage safety in traffic, progress in traffic control and facilities, to encourage better drivers of motor vehicles, and more careful pedestrians, as well as augment safety work now being done by others.

2. To sponsor original research work in the field of traffic safety and betterment.

3. To make awards, contributions and donations to persons, corporations, trusts, partnerships or associations, for the purpose of promoting safety in the driving of motor vehicles and in pedestrian traffic.

4. The betterment of social and economic conditions.

5. To maintain a constant campaign for at least five years.

Expenditures of the Foundation will not be limited to the income from the original fund, but may include all or part of the principal in the fund at any time and may be supplemented by additional grants or contributions if the advancement of safety projects seems to justify additional financial aid.

In its campaign to popularize highway and street traffic safety, the C. I. T. Safety Foundation contemplates annual and occasional awards to individuals and groups. These include:

A grand award of $5000 to the person who during the year, in the opinion of a special committee to be appointed later, contributes the most to helping or arousing the public to cut down traffic accidents.

One thousand dollars for a series of awards to high school pupils in essay contests on care in crossing streets, careful driving and similar subjects.

One thousand dollars in awards for the best college theses on the psychological traits accounting for traffic accidents.

One thousand dollars in awards to teachers in grammar or high schools who execute the most original and effective plan of teaching traffic safely to pupils during the school term.

Five hundred dollars annual award to the newspaper man writing the best story or series of stories on traffic accidents, whether it be of a purely descriptive nature, or productive of worthwhile changes in traffic control.

Five hundred dollars annual award to the writer of the best editorial on the subject of traffic safety.

Five hundred dollars to news photographers for the most effective pictures of traffic hazards, published in their respective newspapers during the year.

Five hundred dollars to be awarded annually for the best cartoons published in newspapers treating with the traffic safety problem.

Annual recognition will also be given to the organization responsible for the best radio safety presentation, as well as for the best motion picture on safety.

Mr. Dietz reported that during the past year a safety program among the company's own traveling representatives had brought a 50 per cent decrease in the number of traffic accidents in which they were involved.

Six Million Poppies Go on Sale to Help World War Veterans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 23—Six million "Buddy Poppies" have been prepared in advance of the annual sale of these artificial flowers to provide funds for relief work by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, it was announced here today. The sale began today in all parts of America, after the first poppy of 1936 had been pinned on the lapel of Mayor LaGuardia of New York City at a special observance yesterday.

"Each genuine 'Buddy Poppy' carries a copyrighted green label," the announcement says. "Previously they were all made by patients in Government hospitals under an arrangement with the United States Veterans Administration. This year, however, restrictions on the manufacture of poppies have been liberalized so that needy ex-service men, not necessarily disabled, could be given temporary employment."

The poppies have been placed on sale during the week preceding Memorial Day each year since 1922, and proceeds of the sale are used in part to support the Veterans of Foreign Wars National Home for Widows and Orphans at Eaton Rapids, Mich. Assistance is also given to men handicapped by their experience in the World War.

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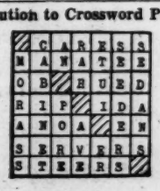
Solution to Crossword Puzzle



Ousted Faction Organizes New Socialist Party

(Continued from Page 1)

was suspended by the left wing national executive committee.

Louis Waldman, former right wing state chairman, a New York lawyer and counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, one of the leading labor unions, headed the temporary planning committee of the new party. Mr. Waldman led the Old Guard campaign against the dominant left wing leadership of the national party. Delegates from a number of states took part in last night's meeting.

The majority group, led by Norman Thomas, twice the party's presidential candidate, welcomed the convention decision as clearing the way to party harmony. Leaders of the winning faction asserted that with the removal of discord from within the organization, the Socialist Party, now in its 35th year, would swiftly gain enough new members to offset those banished by the break.

Militant Group Controls

The militant Thomas wing controlling the national committee overshadowed its opponents from the start and made the right wing contest a failure regardless of debate. Yet the strife continued two days, resulting in one of the most acrimonious conventions the Socialists have ever held. The convention held over Saturday night until 3 a. m. Sunday and then resumed at 10 a. m. to last until 6 p. m. Sunday. Thereupon the ousted old guard took up the forming of the new party and kept going until after midnight last night.

Inescapably beaten, some of the Old Guard leaders hoped to incite a walkout from the convention floor, but no bolt developed. The New York objectors did not occupy a good position to lead a bolt, as they appeared as a contesting delegation. The all-decisive vote settled that they would not be seated. Other delegates friendly to the Old Guard and battling for them preferred to sit through the convention. The left wingers, it was rumored, had alternates eager to vault into their places. Several of the right wing coterie in the convention declined committee appointments.

Strength Lies in East

New York is the most populous Socialist state. The split involves a large number of members. Socialist strength concentrates in a limited list of states, mostly in the East. In the South the party is very weak, and in many other states small. Jasper McLevy, Mayor of Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday calculated that the membership of 26 states would not total the membership being lost in New York through the division.

While Mayor McLevy defended the right wingers, proving one of their most vigorous champions, Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee gave similar support to the left wing. Mayor Hoan is a member of the left wing national committee.

Communists Banned

In its policy the new party will not tolerate any Communist who wants to join, it is stated, will have nothing to do with a "united front" with Communists locally or nationally, and will make perfectly clear that it does not stand for violence as a means of attaining the Socialist goal.

The old party does not concede a monopoly of these principles to its new rival. Where criticism has attacked the Socialist Party recently, particularly as to allegation of considering possible violence, the old party purposed to clarify its attitude at this convention.

Split Started on Policy

Causes of the split in the Socialist Party occurring here yesterday began with policy, progressed to personalities, and closed with problems of party government evolving the familiar issue of states' rights versus centralization of power.

The dispute on policy started two years ago when the left wing majority adopted a declaration of principles putting the party on record for "replacing the bogus democracy of capitalist parliamentarism by a genuine workers' democracy." The declaration continued:

"Capitalism is doomed. If it can be superseded by majority vote, the Socialist Party will rejoice. If the crisis comes through the denial of majority rights after the electorate has given us a mandate, we shall not hesitate to crush by our labor solidarity the reckless forces of reaction and to consolidate the socialist state.

"If the capitalist system should collapse in a general chaos and confusion, which cannot permit of orderly procedure, the Socialist Party, whether or not in such case it is a majority, will not shrink from the responsibility of organizing and maintaining a government under the rule of the producing masses."

In addition, should the nation face war, the declaration called for massed resistance to war, organized so far as practicable in a general strike, to make the waging of war a "practical impossibility."

Bombardment of these features of the declaration immediately began within the party, and was not allayed by the declaration's inclusion of adherence to "peaceful and orderly means" of obtaining its objectives.

First Result of Stand

The declaration is now to be amended. Norman Thomas, left wing leader, predicted informally yesterday afternoon that there was likely to be a new declaration. That document, it is noted by other leaders, was written just after Hitler took power and submerged German Socialism, and reflects the recoil of American Socialism.

'Special Convention' Staged by Socialists For Movie Cameras

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 25—Ardent waving of red flags at the Socialist convention here, which the public will see this week in the movies was obligingly put on for the benefit of the news reels.

After the lively demonstration following Norman Thomas' keynote speech, the news reel men asked for something still peppier. The shouting had in fact been spirited enough for any convention, but not apparently for the movie audiences.

To refuel the enthusiasm, George Lansbury, the venerable British Socialist, was called on for an impromptu address. Meanwhile all the red flags available were quietly assembled by "Yipsels," members of the Young People's Socialist League.

When Mr. Lansbury concluded, a typical American political convention parade broke out, with the traditional cheering and whooping, engineered by movie experts who knew exactly what they wanted.

Shortly afterward Mr. Thomas repeated part of his address and Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee also briefly keynoted a second time for the benefit of news reel folks who had missed them the first time around.

These are just comical necessities of modern public life, such as almost every gathering is willing to put up with for the sake of the greater audience outside the convention hall. They put a little humor into otherwise solemn, strenuous business. Doubtless the interests of the movie fans will also interrupt the approaching conventions of the older parties to obtain the last drop of effect, whether the incident originally happened that way or not.

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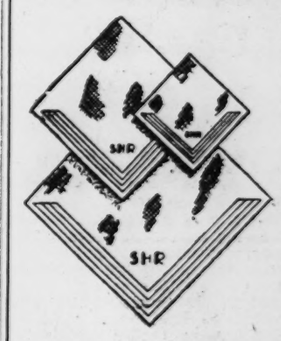
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Is Youth Better Off?

He venturesomely asks:

"Are the young men and women better off today than they were when Mr. Roosevelt was elected and deserted his party and his platform? Have they any more real jobs now than they had then? Have their opportunities to rise by their own efforts been increased or decreased in this hectic time of New Dealism? Have the much-advertised youth agencies and administrations begun to sap the virility and dull the ambitions of our young men and women?

These rhetorical questions went unanswered. The nearest approach to an answer in the day's political news lay in references to an important New York Republican newspaper's widely published unemployment studies, claiming that the number of unemployed today is now about 3,500,000, in answer to President Roosevelt's charge that industry had not re-employed sufficient workers.

Demand Equal Rights

Both major parties were today notified that they will be asked to endorse the equal-rights campaign. Miss Amelia Earhart is attempting to rearrange her personal schedules so that she can attend both Republican and Democratic conventions, to present the following plank to the resolutions committees:

"We believe in equal rights for men and women. If elected, we pledge our active support toward securing the passage by Congress of the proposed equal rights amendment to the Federal Constitution, which reads: 'Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction.'"

Miss Earhart is acting as a member of the National Woman's Party.

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California Hangs Trio

SAN QUENTIN, Calif., May 23 (AP)—Great Britain's repeated efforts to save Alexander MacKay, subject of that Government condemned as a kidnaper, failed yesterday as he was executed on San Quentin's prison's gallows. He was one of three prisoners hanged in California yesterday.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

to seat the Leftist delegation from New York. The Rightist group, headed by Louis Waldman, threatened to pick up its marbles and form another party along lines of "democratic Socialist principles."

Substantial Rift Threatens

This threat, if fulfilled, may amalgamate Old Guard Socialist groups, notably in Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Maryland and Massachusetts, in a mutually nullifying drive for the Farmer-Labor vote.

How harassed by division American Socialism has been is evidenced by a glance at the record:

In 1901 the Socialist Party was chipped off from the Socialist Labor Party. In 1912 the International Workers of the World left the Socialist Party; in 1919 the Communists bolted the Socialists; in 1924 the Socialists lost a slice of votes to the Progressive Party; this year President Roosevelt is gleaning votes formerly guaranteed the Socialists, and the internecine war between Left and Right factions threatens further reductions in Socialist numbers. That the Socialists cannot be prodigal of their numbers is revealed by the recorded membership, which stood in 1935 at only 19,121. (Actual membership is no criterion, however, for Norman Thomas, Socialist presidential candidate, polled 883,341 votes in 1932.)

Reds in the Woodpile

The threatened schism arises mainly because the Old Guard objects to what it deems increased militancy in the party and a trend toward some degree of collaboration with the Communists.

The degree of collaboration the Leftist Socialists are willing to extend to Communism is probably exaggerated. The Left Wingers are opposed to any organic unity with Communism. They are opposed to any general hard and fast formula of a united front. They will, however, co-operate with Communism in specific undertakings, such as putting over a strike or promoting a piece of legislation.

Looking Toward 1940

Both Communism and Socialism have their eye to the main chance in 1940, when both parties hope to capture large sections of the Farmer Labor vote.

Before the Dawn (?)

While even Norman Thomas has discounted this next presidential year, and Earle Browder, Communist leader, has abandoned plans for a Farmer-Labor Party, both leaders have expressed the conviction that this year's schisms and reverses foreshadow real increase in their power.

They expect to inherit the high tide of popular liberalism that is now polarized around President Roosevelt.

Business—Bonus Expected to Check Summer Ebb

Washington—Definite upward trends in the nation's business are reported from several directions, while forthcoming distribution of the $1,924,000,000 soldiers' bonus is expected to reverse summer's usual ebb tide of trade into a brief flood tide, maybe a boom.

Employment

April showed 255,000 more at work than in the previous month, reports Secretary of Labor Perkins. Weekly pay rolls, up $4,200,000. Factory employment and pay rolls highest since 1930, with the exception of October, 1935.

The American Federation of Labor still reports more than 12,000,000 idle. Of these, the federation says only 4,000,000 would be absorbed into industry, even at normal. The other 8,000,000 are seen depending on better progress of re-employment.

Reliable Data

Even in efficiently statisticized America, exact figures on employment do not exist. The Commercial Placement Council of New York, an association of 70 leading employment agencies, wants federal authorities to supply better figures, especially on those desiring work.

Buying Gains

Both retail business, with 8 to 12 per cent rise over the same week in 1935, and wholesale, up from 12 to 18 per cent, show encouraging activity, according to Dun and Bradstreet.

Wages Up

During May so far, several firms have stepped up wages. Steel, railway, electric manufacturing companies, automobile manufacturers, tire and rubber, are among them.

Congress Speeds Bills To Adjourn June 6

(Continued from Page 1)

most controversial is the Robinson-Patman anti-chain store bill, which was sprung more or less as a surprise on Congress, slipped through the Senate almost without debate, and comes up for discussion tomorrow in the House. It is doubtful if this bill could be passed if longer discussion were allowed. It has the huge advantage that Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, is an enthusiastic backer, and that the outcry of consumers groups, women's clubs and the like at the threatened increase in cost of living which it may entail, has not yet been focused. The final battle is expected in the House.

Ultimately, the conference report will go back again to the Senate for ratification, but conditions are ripe for a Robinson victory.

The Copeland pure food and drug bill has suffered new vicissitudes. It began as a strong bill when Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell wrote it in 1933; then it was modified, and ultimately passed the Senate in 1935; the House subcommittee passed the bill a fortnight or so ago, putting back some of its teeth, and now the full committee has extracted them all again, in reporting to the House.

Need for Reform

There has been no new food and drug legislation for a quarter of a century, and all sides agree there is crying need for reform. However, the industry which it is sought to curb in the interests of consumers is a powerful one, with vigorous defenders in Congress. Only a compromise measure, at best, has a chance of passage in the last days of the present Congress.

The Wagner-Ellenbogen Housing Bill, providing federal aid to stimulate low-cost housing, has a fair chance of enactment, as much as anything because of Senator Robert F. Wagner's powerful drive and intimate connection with the Administration. The revised Guffey Coal Bill is also going to have a chance for enactment.

Half a dozen other bills may squeeze through in the lottery of the final days.

Observers note, however, that the unexpected may happen; and generally does, in the wind-up of Congress, when the moving clock makes sponsors desperate, and coalitions, filibusters and propagandists intensify activity. There is no real necessity for adjournment June 6, and it may not come; though the Republican national convention starts three days later.

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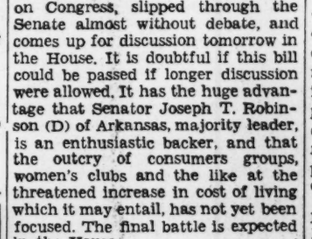
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Socialists Carry Belgian Election

(Continued from Page 1)

prosperity which followed adoption of devaluation, have doubled their representation.

Official standings, subject possibly to slight revision, gave: Socialists, 70; Roman Catholics, 63; Liberals, 23; Rexists, 21; Flemish Nationals, 16; Communists, 9.

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Finance Firm Aids Safety Campaign By $250,000 Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 25—In order that greater emphasis may be directed toward highway safety, Arthur O. Dietz, president of the Commercial Investment Trust Corporation, announced today the establishment of the C. I. T. Safety Foundation with $250,000 available for its work over a five-year period.

In making the announcement, Mr. Dietz said, "Our company aids in the purchase of almost 1,000,000 motorcars and trucks yearly. As such, we feel our responsibility to the driving and pedestrian public at large."

In entering the crusade for traffic safety, C. I. T. Corporation laid down the following objectives:

1. To promote and encourage safety in traffic, progress in traffic control and facilities, to encourage better drivers of motor vehicles, and more careful pedestrians, as well as augment safety work now being done by others.
2. To sponsor original research work in the field of traffic safety and betterment.
3. To make awards, contributions and donations to persons, corporations, trusts, partnerships or associations, for the purpose of promoting safety in the driving of motor vehicles and in pedestrian traffic.
4. The betterment of social and economic conditions.
5. To maintain a constant campaign for at least five years.

Expenditures of the Foundation will not be limited to the income from the original fund, but may include all or part of the principal in the fund at any time and may be supplemented by additional grants or contributions if the advancement of safety projects seems to justify additional financial aid.

In its campaign to popularize highway and street traffic safety, the C. I. T. Safety Foundation contemplates annual and occasional awards to individuals and groups. These include:

A grand award of $5000 to the person who during the year, in the opinion of a special committee to be appointed later, contributes the most to helping or arousing the public to cut down traffic accidents.

One thousand dollars for a series of awards to high school pupils in essay contests on care in crossing streets, careful driving and similar subjects.

One thousand dollars in awards for the best college theses on the psychological traits accounting for traffic accidents.

One thousand dollars in awards to teachers in grammar or high schools who execute the most original and effective plan of teaching traffic safely to pupils during the school term.

Five hundred dollars annual award to the newspaper man writing the best story or series of stories on traffic accidents, whether it be of a purely descriptive nature, or productive of worthwhile changes in traffic control.

Five hundred dollars annual award to the writer of the best editorial on the subject of traffic safety.

Five hundred dollars to news photographers for the most effective pictures of traffic hazards, published in their respective newspapers during the year.

Five hundred dollars to be awarded annually for the best cartoons published in newspapers treating with the traffic safety problem.

Annual recognition will also be given to the organization responsible for the best radio safety presentation, as well as for the best motion picture on safety.

Mr. Dietz reported that during the past year a safety program among the company's own traveling representatives had brought a 50 per cent decrease in the number of traffic accidents in which they were involved.

Six Million Poppies Go on Sale to Help World War Veterans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 23—Six million "Buddy Poppies" have been prepared in advance of the annual sale of these artificial flowers to provide funds for relief work by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, it was announced here today. The sale began today in all parts of America, after the first poppy of 1936 had been pinned on the lapel of Mayor LaGuardia of New York City at a special observance yesterday.

"Each genuine 'Buddy Poppy' carries a copyrighted green label," the announcement says. "Previously they were all made by patients in Government hospitals under an arrangement with the United States Veterans Administration. This year, however, restrictions on the manufacture of poppies have been liberalized so that needy ex-service men, not necessarily disabled, could be given temporary employment."

The poppies have been placed on sale during the week preceding Memorial Day each year since 1922, and proceeds of the sale are used in part to support the Veterans of Foreign Wars National Home for Widows and Orphans at Eaton Rapids, Mich. Assistance is also given to men handicapped by their experience in the World War.

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Solution to Crossword Puzzle

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R	I	P		I	D	A
A	N	O	A		E	N
S	E	R	V	E	R	S
S	T	E	E	R	S	

Ousted Faction Organizes New Socialist Party

(Continued from Page 1)

was suspended by the left wing national executive committee.

Louis Waldman, former right wing state chairman, a New York lawyer and counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, one of the leading labor unions, headed the temporary planning committee of the new party. Mr. Waldman led the Old Guard campaign against the dominant left wing leadership of the national party. Delegates from a number of states took part in last night's meeting.

The majority group, led by Norman Thomas, twice the party's presidential candidate, welcomed the convention decision as clearing the way to party harmony. Leaders of the winning faction asserted that with the removal of discord from within the organization, the Socialist Party, now in its 35th year, would swiftly gain enough new members to offset those banished by the break.

Militant Group Controls

The militant Thomas wing controlling the national committee overshadowed its opponents from the start and made the right wing contest a failure regardless of debate. Yet the strife continued two days, resulting in one of the most acrimonious conventions the Socialists have ever held. The convention held over Saturday night until 3 a. m. Sunday and then resumed at 10 a. m. to last until 6 p. m. Sunday. Thereupon the ousted old guard took up the forming of the new party and kept going until after midnight last night.

Inescapably beaten, some of the Old Guard leaders hoped to incite a walkout from the convention floor, but no bolt developed. The New York objectors did not occupy a good position to lead a bolt, as they appeared as a contesting delegation. The all-decisive vote settled that they would not be seated. Other delegates friendly to the Old Guard and battling for them preferred to sit through the convention. The left wingers, it was rumored, had alternates eager to vault into their places. Several of the right wing coterie in the convention declined committee appointments.

Strength Lies in East

New York is the most populous Socialist state. The split involves a large number of members. Socialist strength concentrates in a limited list of states, mostly in the East. In the South the party is very weak, and in many other states small. Jasper McLevy, Mayor of Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday calculated that the membership of 26 states would not total the membership being lost in New York through the division.

While Mayor McLevy defended the right wingers, proving one of their most vigorous champions, Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee gave similar support to the left wing. Mayor Hoan is a member of the left wing national committee.

Communists Banned

In its policy the new party will not tolerate any Communist who wants to join, it is stated, will have nothing to do with a "united front" with Communists locally or nationally, and will make perfectly clear that it does not stand for violence as a means of attaining the Socialist goal.

The old party does not concede a monopoly of these principles to its new rival. Where criticism has attacked the Socialist Party recently, particularly as to allegation of considering possible violence, the old party purposed to clarify its attitude at this convention.

Split Started on Policy

Causes of the split in the Socialist Party occurring here yesterday began with policy, progressed to personalities, and closed with problems of party government evolving the familiar issue of states' rights versus centralization of power.

The dispute on policy started two years ago when the left wing majority adopted a declaration of principles putting the party on record for "replacing the bogus democracy of capitalist parliamentarism by a genuine workers' democracy." The declaration continued:

"Capitalism is doomed. If it can be superseded by majority vote, the Socialist Party will rejoice. If the crisis comes through the denial of majority rights after the electorate has given us a mandate, we shall not hesitate to crush by our labor solidarity the reckless forces of reaction and to consolidate the socialist state.

"If the capitalist system should collapse in a general chaos and confusion, which cannot permit of orderly procedure, the Socialist Party, whether or not in such case it is a majority, will not shrink from the responsibility of organizing and maintaining a government under the rule of the producing masses."

In addition, should the nation face war, the declaration called for massed resistance to war, organized so far as practicable in a general strike, to make the waging of war a "practical impossibility."

Bombardment of these features of the declaration immediately began within the party, and was not allayed by the declaration's inclusion of adherence to "peaceful and orderly means" of obtaining its objectives.

First Result of Stand

The declaration is now to be amended. Norman Thomas, left wing leader, predicted informally yesterday afternoon that there was likely to be a new declaration. That document, it is noted by other leaders, was written just after Hitler took power and submerged German Socialism, and reflects the recoil of American Socialism.

'Special Convention' Staged by Socialists For Movie Cameras

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 25—Ardent waving of red flags at the Socialist convention here, which the public will see this week in the movies was obligingly put on for the benefit of the news reels.

After the lively demonstration following Norman Thomas' keynote speech, the news reel men asked for something still peppier. The shouting had in fact been spirited enough for any convention, but not apparently for the movie audiences.

To refuel the enthusiasm, George Lansbury, the venerable British Socialist, was called on for an impromptu address. Meanwhile all the red flags available were quietly assembled by "Yipsels," members of the Young People's Socialist League.

When Mr. Lansbury concluded, a typical American political convention parade broke out, with the traditional cheering and whooping, engineered by movie experts who knew exactly what they wanted.

Shortly afterward Mr. Thomas repeated part of his address and Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee also briefly keynoted a second time for the benefit of news reel folks who had missed them the first time around.

These are just comical necessities of modern public life, such as almost every gathering is willing to put up with for the sake of the greater audience outside the convention hall. They put a little humor into otherwise solemn, strenuous business. Doubtless the interests of the movie fans will also interrupt the approaching conventions of the older parties to obtain the last drop of effect, whether the incident originally happened that way or not.

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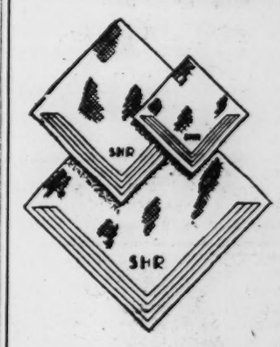
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Shansi Province Shows Unrest As Japanese Wave Sweeps Near; Move Starts to Drive Out Yen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—While Nanking in middle China takes a middle course and continues conservative as regards Japanese aggression, the extremes of the country seem literally more extremist. Southern China, the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi with Canton as focal point, definitely takes a position of demanding a stronger stand against Japan, as the Monitor correspondent recently observed during the course of a visit. Travelers from Marshal Yen Hsi-shan's province of Shansi, to the northwest, now report that "Fight the Japanese" is one of the chief slogans of the province, the other slogan is "Drive out Yen Hsi-shan."

The two ideas seem to go together in Shansi since in some quarters it is strongly believed that the erstwhile "Model Governor" will afford no protection against the onslaughts of an invader not yet visible, but due soon in a relentless march which started with Korea, proceeded after many years to Manchuria, speeded up to take Jehol and adjacent territory and has now dominated North China and much of Inner Mongolia.

Shansi on the Way

Shansi seems right on the Japanese course, as the Shansi people for the most part are reported to see it—though some still hold firm to the man who gave the province a railway, industries, a modern capital, and highways, believing that he only awaits word from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking to spring at the Japanese and demolish their lines.

Marshal Yen was formerly the unquestionable boss of his province with no dissenting voices. In 1930, Shansi went through a currency debâcle with provincial notes dropping to a fifth to a third of their former value. The money is still debased, and the people are still uneasy.

Meanwhile the Chinese "Communist" movement has swept into Shansi, in a form modified to suit local conditions. Many of the arguments used by Communists elsewhere clearly would be of no use in such a province as Shansi. Industrialism has not yet penetrated this remote place and thus the fundamental of real Communism is not present.

The farmers have in general lived a rather good life under Yen Hsi-shan, there is little absentee landlordism and since 60 per cent of the farmers live on their own land, there has been none of the atrocious collection of taxes far in advance; there has been little real inequitability on which the Communists could fasten. But the people believe Kuomintang administration is finished in North and Northwest China, and as between Chinese Communists and Japanese militarists they greatly prefer the idea of their own people even though they are "Reds."

Actually there is no very Red tinge to the Communism which has touched the province. The Red Armies have refrained from violence on capturing villages—they have taken no important cities, and actually many of the villages soon went back to the hands of government or provincial troops after a brief period of Communist occupation—and they have concentrated very largely on emphasizing their desire to fight the Japanese, which finds an echo in most Shansi hearts.

Looting Frowned On

When villages were entered, the Reds submitted lists of financial and goods contributions desired, and they collected on a basis of each man's capacity to pay; no looting was permitted, so the occupations were (from a Chinese point of view) by no means unbearable. Business went on and the soldiers did not disturb the populace.

Now that the Communists have been largely swept back, their slogans of fighting the Japanese and pushing out Yen Hsi-shan remain popular issues in Shansi. As to the Reds themselves, they have, for the time being at least, disintegrated into small groups broken up over the western part of Shansi, and it is not certain what their course will be though it is assumed that they will gravitate toward other Communist bands, perhaps in southern Hopei province. If as suggested they go toward Peiping and Tientsin they will get to fighting with the Japanese, which they profess to desire.

Civil Service Wins Support From States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 25—With the rise of public demand for universal application of the merit system, civil service commissioners and officers are turning more attention to the improvement of the system so that, when more widely adopted, it will be a thoroughly efficient government service.

Civil service officers are seeking a better classification of jobs, for instance, in order to give "equal pay for equal work." They are going out into private industry to study wages so that they can establish fairer pay for public service. They are studying means of training on the job and promoting and adjusting persons after they enter civil service, it was brought out at a three-day central regional conference of the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada held here recently.

In other words, they are doing less to fight the spoils system and more to raise the prestige of government service, it was said. The ever-increasing number of technical and professional positions involved in government service, together with the heavy cost of paying for the politicians' favors in the patronage system have tended to swell the demand for improved personnel administration, it was said.

One of the most recent trends is the adoption of civil service in towns of 50,000 population or less. The problem in these smaller cities is to adapt the civil service system of large cities so that it will meet their needs, it was reported.

Michigan Takes Lead

Michigan is outstanding among the states in this extension of civil service, it was reported at the conference. There a commssion of inquiry into civil service was appointed by Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald who is determined to eliminate the patronage system and put public administration in the hands of qualified executives. The nonpartisan commission is headed by James K. Pollack, professor of political science at the University of Michigan.

This commission hopes to draft a civil service act for Michigan which not only will secure the support of the Michigan voters but will contribute to the civil service cause by supplying a model legislative act for state governments, it was said. The commission has held hearings to ascertain what the citizens in general are thinking of public personnel administration. Their findings indicate that the public considers it the most effective way of securing efficient government, it was said.

Cities Adopt System

In the meantime, through pressure of civic organizations, four smaller cities in Michigan have adopted civil service systems. In Jackson, Mich., for instance, a town of about 50,000 population, civil service was introduced less than a year ago, according to LeRoy C. Froh, secretary of the Jackson Civil Service Commission. Now firemen, detectives, policemen, stenographers, electrical inspectors and other municipal positons are filled after civil service examinations, he said.

"The problem with us is to adapt the civil service system, usually prevalent in large cities, to the smaller sized town," said Mr. Froh. "It means adjusting plans and procedures used in metropolitan areas to the smaller city."

In Washington, a statewide civil service act is being proposed by initiative of the voters. The Washington State Civil Service League is sponsoring the drive to obtain 50,000 signatures to place the measure on the ballot, it was learned. In Oregon, firemen of six cities have been placed under civil service.

Kentucky Joins Move

In Kentucky, a division of personnel efficiency charged with the responsibility of installing and administering a merit system in the state service, has been established. In Alabama, Birmingham and Bessemer, both located in Jefferson County, are subject to the provisions of a civil-service law, recently declared constitutional by the Alabama Supreme Court, it was learned. A strong plea for a career system in the public service of Philadelphia has been made in a publication of the Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research.

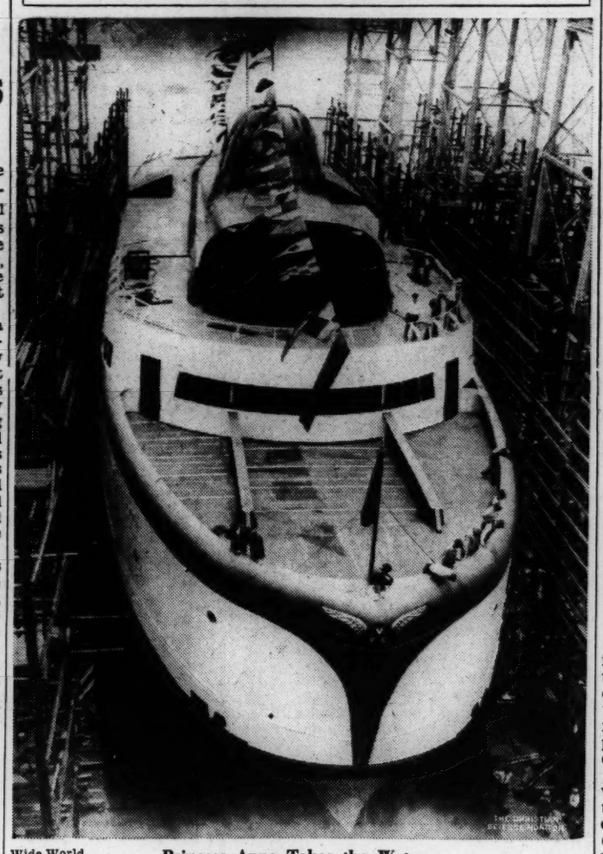
Civil service laws and ordinances were adopted by a number of cities during 1935, according to Mr. G. Lyle Belsley, executive director of the Civil Service Assembly. These include Augusta, Ga., Bridgeport, Conn., the Chicago Sanitary District, Clearwater and Jacksonville, Fla., El Paso and Waco, Tex., Indianapolis, Ind., Memphis, Tenn., San Diego County, Calif., and Wilmette, Ill.

Residence Restrictions

"Concerted efforts are being made to break down rigid residence restrictions," Mr. Belseley said, "which hamper effective recruitment to the public service and hinder the development of a genuine career service in government. This growing movement against residence barriers is supported by a number of outstanding civic organizations. Qualifications rather than geographic residences are given increased consideration."

The civil service commissioners, secretaries and officers discussed the need for more revealing examinations. Because a person can write a good paper on a subject does not indicate that he will use good judgment when placed on the job—was learned. Therefore, commissioners are seeking ways to give "personality" tests which will reveal a more complete picture of the applicant.

Streamlined Long-Distance Ferry



Wide World

Princess Anne Takes the Water

This Vessel, Built by the Sun Shipbuilding Company at Chester, Penna., Is the First Streamlined Automobile-Passenger Transport and Is Designed to Slip Through Both Air and Water With the Greatest of Ease. She Will Run Across the Mouth of Chesapeake Bay Between Little Creek, Va., and Cape Charles. Her Outline Presents Virtually an Unbroken Line From Stem to Stern

Peace of World Is San Francisco Exposition Theme

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Four steps toward insuring the success of San Francisco's 1939 World's Fair were taken here recently.

The first was idealistic. It involved selection of a theme for the great show. "The exposition," its directors resolved, "shall symbolize and promote peace, unity and co-operation between the nations of the Pacific and the world."

The second and third steps were practical: election of 35 prominent local citizens to augment its board of directors and anouncement that the State Corporation Commissioner had granted permission to market $7,500,000 noninterest-bearing subscription certificates, through which local funds will be raised to finance the fair's preparations.

The fourth step was a decision that the fair "shall be a world's exposition, to be participated in by all nations in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres," while at the same time "emphasis shall be placed upon the Pacific Ocean and the countries and peoples adjacent thereto, their history, their achievements and their future."

"We are not by any means limiting our exposition to the Pacific nations," Leland W. Cutler, president of the San Francisco Bay Exposition, declared in announcing the fair's advancement. "One of our primary aims, however, will be to demonstrate the tremendous progress which the past century has wrought in the Pacific litoral, and to show the increased importance of these Far Western and Far Eastern nations in the affairs of the world.

"The amazing development of the Western Hemisphere and the rebirth of the Far East have been outstanding phenomena of the twentieth century. Civilization looks to the Pacific area for inspiration today and for the creation of a new economic and cultural pattern as a model for future world states.

"To the people of the world who will come to the 1939 exposition we shall present not only the world's two largest bridges, and the terminal of the great transpacific airline linking the Occident and the Orient, but an authentic record of the modern world's achievements, centralized at the gateway of the Pacific."

Baldwin Lauds Women's Work In Plea for Newnham College

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—On his own testimony, Mr. Stanley Baldwin has attended only two drawing-room meetings during the whole of his career.

When he himself gave the second of the two at 10 Downing Street recently, he confessed that such functions alarmed him. He could, he said, deal with a recalcitrant House of Commons at 1 o'clock in the morning, but with a drawing-room meeting he felt he could not deal were it to get out of hand. He had decided, however, to run risks, because the reason of his having called a drawing-room meeting was so good that it demanded courage. He explained that he was out to get a sum of money for the enlargement of Newnham College, Cambridge, and that he wanted £100,000.

Great Britain is not yet fully awake in regard to the question of women's education, Mr. Baldwin explained. Not only does it put up with colleges which, like Newnham, are small and therefore obliged to force standards of education up so high that only the few can attain them, but it does not yet know how to use the women it has already trained.

"I am surprised," Mr. Baldwin said, "to find that in many fields of commerce and industry, in local and municipal administration and similar activities, hardly any advantage has been taken of the services of women who have been through our universities.

"Yet in all these spheres," he said, "there must be room for such women and," he added, "I hope that if these words of mine are read in the country, those who are in control of commercial and industrial undertakings and of local administration will find opportunity and occasion for the use of the fine material which is available."

Women, said Mr. Baldwin, have proved themselves already in the Civil Service. Many of them, he added, are in possession, in their daily work in the Civil Service, of information of the most secret character. "I have never known a leakage of that information come through a woman," the Prime Minister stated.

Newnham College will observe its sixty-fifth anniversary in October—and it has grown steadily from the time when the first principal, Miss A. J. Clough, set up her regime at 74 Regent Street, Cambridge, with five students in 1871. Nowadays its accommodations are by no means adequate, although it has removed more than once. There are, as Miss J. P. Strachey, the present principal, explains, "sordid details" connected with its buildings which require immediate remedy—a measure of overcrowding and congestion by no means conducive to the best work.

The plan on behalf of which Mr. Baldwin gave his drawing-room meeting includes the building of a new court, with rooms for students and fellows, and an assembly hall, together with the enlargement and reconstruction of the buildings as they are at present.

Britain Opposes Russian Demands On Pacific Fleet

LONDON, May 25 (AP) — The Anglo-Russian naval conversations snagged today on the issue of the Soviet Far Eastern fleet.

Britain opposed Soviet contentions that this fleet should be excluded from a contemplated limitation pact unless Japan also were bound by a direct Russo-Japanese agreement.

Failing such an accord, the Russians desired to be free to withhold advance information on Far Eastern fleet construction.

Escape Clauses Provided

An exchange of building information was one provision of the recently signed London Treaty between Great Britain, the United States and France. The proposed Anglo-Soviet pact would supplement this treaty.

The British contended today the Russian position was scarcely logical, inasmuch as both the United States and Great Britain, with Pacific fleets too, signed the London Treaty.

They pointed out that the London Treaty contained escape clauses to guard signatories in the event Japan or any other nonsignatory should make adherence to treaty provisions impractical.

Japan May Sign

It was also stated by British representatives that there was reason to hope Japan would, in fact, observe the London Treaty provisions, although her representatives walked out of the parleys when their demands for parity were turned down.

Russia also conditioned her signature on the signing of an Anglo-German pact of similar nature. This was expected to present no difficulty, since the British expected Germany to sign.

Japanese Appoint New General For North China Drive

PEIPING, China, May 25 (AP)—Major Gen. Takayoshi Matsumuro, new leader of Japan's drive for expansion in North China, has surprised foreign officials by establishing military headquarters inside the Legation quarter in a building rented from the Chinese Maritime Customs.

General Matsumuro, a mild-mannered and philosophical Buddhist scholar, has replaced Lieut. Gen. Kenji Doihara as the "spearhead" of the Japanese penetration. His new quarters are not far from the American Legation.

For New Maneuvers

General Matsumuro, whose secretary, Shuko Nishimaki, is a graduate of Columbia University, will co-operate with Gen. Kanichiro Tashiro, commander of the North China garrison, in placing the thousands of Japanese reinforcements which have reached Tientsin. His chief functions, however, observers say, will be to continue the secret political maneuvering begun by General Doihara.

Chinese assert that one of his duties will be to prepare the way for a return to Peiping of Henry Pu Yi, now Emperor Kang Teh of Manchoukuo, to reoccupy China's dragon throne. They assert the Japanese plan to establish his rulership over all of North China and Manchoukuo.

The son of a well-known Japanese Buddhist authority and a student of the Chinese classics, General Matsumuro brings with him a smoother brand of diplomacy than the pressure which the hard-boiled General Diohara was wont to exert upon Chinese officials. He will attack the complex problems of North China more in the manner of a scholar than of a militarist.

General Matsumuro describes Japan as a lake about to overflow into the fertile Chinese fields. If the waters are regulated, he says, much good can be done by irrigating the field. But if the waters are pent up too long, they may overflow in a destructive flood.

His Background

Despite his scholarly background, General Matsumuro chose to enter a military academy at 17. He was a cadet during the Russo-Japanese War. He saw the first of his 12 years of service in continental Asia when he came to Manchuria in 1916.

Later he was attached to a Japanese military mission at Dolonor, in Inner Mongolia, and in 1933 was made chief of the special Japanese military mission to Jehol Province immediately after Jehol was taken by the Japanese and incorporated into Manchoukuo. He was chief of staff of the Seventh Army in Tokyo at the time he was called to head the new Japanese military mission in Peiping.

Manila Acts to Avert Threatened General Strike

MANILA, May 25 (AP)—Extensive precautions to avert a threatened general strike throughout the Philippines were taken today by the Commonwealth Department of Labor.

All field agents of the department and public defenders throughout the provinces were ordered to do everything possible to prevent walkouts. Special precautions were taken in Manila, where it was reported the strike would be touched off Wednesday.

The Labor Department charged Manila labor leaders with stirring up trouble in the provinces, where the unions seek a minimum daily wage of 60 cents a day. Manila workers seek a daily minimum of 85 cents a day.

Drexel Institute Adopts New Name

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 25—A new name has been formally adopted by the Drexel Institute of Art, Science and Industry—the only Philadelphia college which has adopted the co-operative plan of technical education. It is now to be known officially as Drexel Institute of Technology.

The change was announced by the trustees as soon as it had been approved by the Philadelphia courts and the Pennsylvania State Board of Education.

The college was founded in 1891 by Anthony J. Drexel, Philadelphia financier and philanthropist, as a technical college for men and women, with both day and evening sessions. It offers courses in four schools: engineering, home economics, business administrations, and library science.

Both the engineering and business administration schools offer five-year co-operative courses, based on the system of co-ordinating theory and practice. After the freshman year, the student spends half his time in college and the other half in a selected position with some progressive business or industrial concern—alternating in three-month periods between the college and his outside position.

'World News' Published By Georgia Boy of 12

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., May 25—Hammond Adams, at 12, is an editor and publisher in his own right. His World News, which chronicles chiefly the doings of Eatonton, Ga., is published weekly.

The newspaper is printed on a wax duplicator. This week it ran 16 pages, including nine full pages of advertising.

Hammond does the editorial work and attends to the business end. George Scheer, a school chum, is the illustrator.

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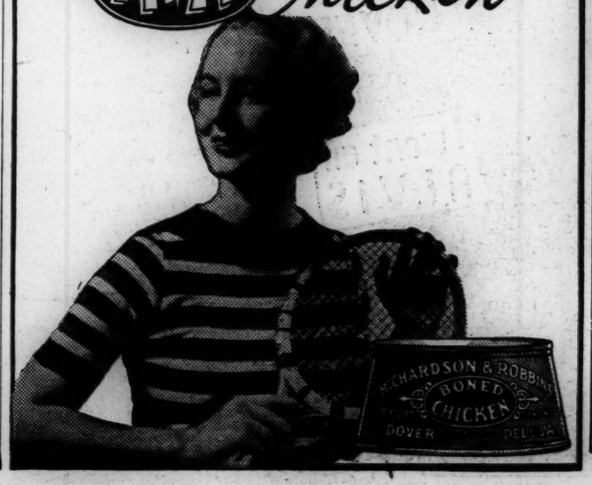

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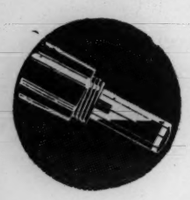


This innovation combines the features of LARGE CAPACITY and VISIBLE INK SUPPLY, in a pen which is thoroughly reliable and a beautifully finished example of English craftsmanship. Prices (in U. K.) 25/-, Ladies' Size, 21/-, from all Stationers or Jewellers.

Argentine Democracy Lauded On Anniversary by President; Revenue Gain Brings Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., May 25—Today is Argentina's one hundred and twenty-sixth birthday. A succinct description of how the country stands on this anniversary was contained in President Justo's message to Congress, delivered on the eve of the patriotic celebrations.

Faith in democracy was the keynote of his speech. He was afraid, however, that there had been political retrogression parallel with economic recovery; but though outspoken in condemnation of pratisan acrimony, he held out no hope for the fascists, of whom many fears have recently been expressed by Argentine and international observers. As one of the great national newspapers put it, the President "plumped for democracy."

New Creeds

While attacking the destructive tactics of political partisans and, incidentally, implicating some of his own supporters in condemnation of recent electoral procedure, President Justo admitted that these evils were not peculiar to Argentina and that special circumstances had tended to aggravate them.

"But," he added, "these facts do not minimize the painful impression produced upon those who desire a true democracy." He was not surprised that paladins of new creeds had appeared on the scene to proclaim the bankruptcy of the democratic principles which had guided Argentina to a leading place among the nations. Further, he said:

Men More Than Laws

"This is not the moment to consider the possibility of importing new and strange political systems which are repugnant to our character, traditions and customs, whatever may have been the fruits of their implantation in other countries. Without closing our eyes to the evils which beset young democracies that have not yet arrived at maturity, it is necessary to remember that the political progress of peoples depends more upon the wisdom, honesty and patriotism of men than upon the perfection of their laws. Just as we have overcome the economic crisis by our own efforts, we must endeavor to overcome the political crisis by our common labors to that end. It is time to call a halt to the aggressiveness of our civic contests."

Sales Tax Income

President Justo in his exposition of the national finances noted that the year had finished with a surplus of 27,000,000 pesos. Revenue had been 65,500,000 more than estimated and 52,500,000 more than the previous year. Income tax was 9,500,000 more at 89,500,000, while the sales tax had fulfilled expectations at almost 30,000,000. These figures were satisfactory when it was recalled that the 1935 balance was adverse to the extent of 71,000,000 pesos. During the past year administrative economies amounted to 50,000,000, but these had been somewhat neutralized by 24,000,000 of supplementary estimates approved by Congress. The surplus, however, was traceable chiefly to better revenue returns.

Central Bank

The past year had witnessed notable financial developments, chief among which was the creation of the Central Bank. He admitted that the Government had made "huge gains" in exchange manipulation but neither these nor the super-taxes on imports had been included in the revenue statement; they had gone into the "equalization fund." Provincial finances had improved, thanks to federal guarantees, but the local authorities were warned to take care of their coffers and scrupulously administer their government.

There was a decrease of 200,000,000 pesos in the national debt on Dec. 31, 1935, but there has been a nominal increase of 518,000,000 pesos in the consolidated debt, owing to new issues. Its actual increase was much less, according to President Justo.

Credit Bonds at Par

"It is not the nominal amount of a debt," he explained, "but rather the actual amount of the annual payments of interest and amortization which gives the measure of the obligations assumed." He cited the case of the 5 per cent Argentine credit bonds which three years ago were quoted at 80. Today they are at par.

There was a fleeting but definite reference to the gravity of the international situation. Speaking deliberately on this point, the President stated: "Although this grave situation does not directly affect our country, yet it accentuates our international relations, and obliges us carefully to study every aspect of the problem."

At home, President Justo testified to increasingly better relations between the federal and provincial authorities and to the cultivation of a healthy sentiment of nationalism which had resulted in the "spiritual disciplining of the rising generation." There had been great progress in constitutionalism, he observed.

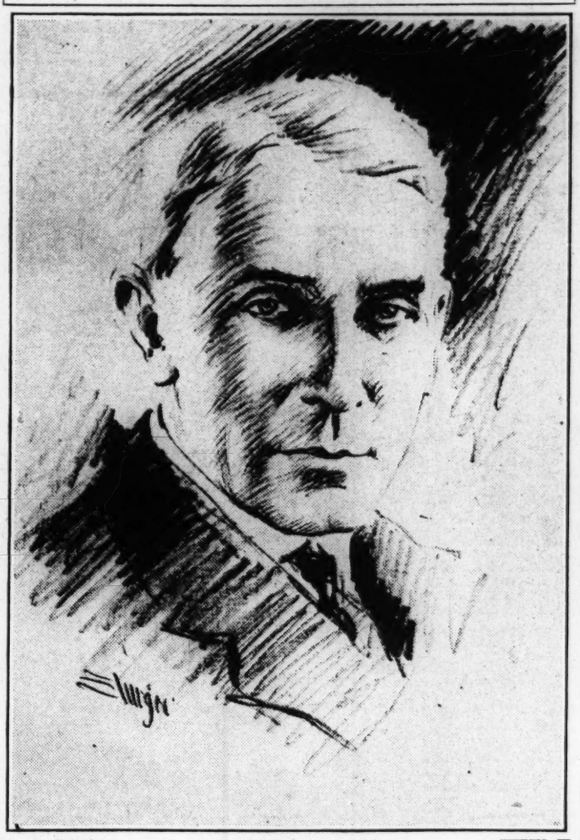
National Defense

The increasing prosperity of the nation was reflected in the reports of all government departments and especially in the allocation of larger amounts for the strengthening of every branch of the national defense. The navy and air forces especially benefited. Education and social welfare, however, have not been neglected, there being a steady increase in their budgets.

President Justo was also pleased regarding the Post Office report. Postal, telegraphic, telephonic and radio communications were more efficient than ever, he declared. New regulations had improved the services, and steps had been taken to enhance the quality of radio broadcasts. Revenue was on the upgrade. Receipts in 1935 amounted to 45 millions, two millions more than in 1934.

The message spoke of the intense and varied labors of the Agricultural Ministry and the conclusion of preparations for the establishment of the first group of grain elevators. Tenders are already out for these. Recapitulating the Government's reasons in imposing minimum wheat, linseed and maize prices, President Justo also repeated his recent warning to agriculturalists that such minimum prices cannot be guaranteed for all time.

A Man in the News



Thomas D. Campbell

Biggest Farmer-in-the-Dell Plants San Joaquin Valley Tract to Flax

By a Staff Artist

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tom Campbell is at it again. Farming. Down South they would call him the "farmin'est fellow in the whole world."

He has put his equipment and experience, and his credit rating with the Government with some outside money and taken up 14,000 acres in the lovely San Joaquin Valley. He's going to plant 3000 acres to flax harvest in May, then send his machines back to Montana to do their seasonal jobs there. Next year, use more acreage in the San Joaquin.

The farm a poor proposition? Not according to Tom Campbell.

Bringing-Up

He was born on a farm. His father, a Scotsman, carried on farming near Grand Forks, N. D., when he himself was a little boy. His father was a pioneer, too, with steam plow and steam threshing machine.

As the boy grew up, he acquired a strong back and an engineering habit of thought. When he was 17, he took charge of the family farm of 4000 acres; he only barely had to step off the place to get to the University of North Dakota, where he was studying; for a distance of three miles is handy to a farm of 4000 acres. He secured his A. B. in 1903, and his engineering degree in 1904. He took a post graduate course at Cornell.

In 1906, grown now to be a lanky, blue-eyed Westerner, he married and went to California, to take charge of the properties of J .S. Torrance.

War Wheat

When the war broke out, he wanted to enlist in the Engineering Corps, and he rushed to Washington with that idea in mind. But he ran up against Franklin D. Lane, Secretary of Agriculture, and Herbert Hoover, Food Administrator, and Andre Tardieu, High Commissioner for France in the United States. All three looked at him thoughtfully; for they knew a good deal about him, and they said they thought he'd be more useful if he would raise wheat. There was going to be a lot of need for wheat.

The question arose as to where he should grow the wheat. Some mention was made of Algiers, but that was impractical. So it was decided he should take up 125,000 acres on four Indian reservations in Montana.

The plan was there; the land could be had. But no one had the money to finance the thing—though it was well understood a way had to be found.

Tom Campbell went from Washington to New York, and he sent in a card with his name on it, at 23 Wall Street, to J. P. Morgan, no less. He had never seen Mr. Morgan, but he knew Mr. Morgan was commonly supposed to have some money.

Perhaps Mr. Morgan was surprised. Anyhow, he said he'd see Mr. Campbell. Mr. Campbell must have been talking very much to the point that day, because he came out of Mr. Morgan's office in 20 minutes, and he had with him an agreement that Mr. Morgan and several associates he could speak for would put $2,000,000 into the Montana Farm Corporation—a title probably thought up on the spur of the moment for the outfit which would grow the wheat needed.

On His Own Hook

After the war, Mr. Campbell bought in 95,000 acres of the farm, let the other 35,000 revert, and took over the farm from the Government. He made money every year until 1930.

His idea was always to use gasoline on the farm, for everything from plowing and harvesting to hauling the wheat in to Hardin, Mont., to be shipped. There wasn't a mule on the farm, and the only horses were saddle horses. He worked his men in two 12-hour shifts when times were busy, and 30,000 bushels of wheat could be threshed from dawn to dawn. About 280 hours a year was all the farmers roundabout ever heard of a man working on his farm, but Campbell's tractors worked 2800 hours a year.

Mechanical Methods

He thought that the future of farming would see fewer and bigger farms, all mechanized, and he said he would rather take four 160-acre farms and put one superintendent at the head of them, for $3000 a year, than keep them separate and pay four superintendents $1600 a year. He said it needed 10 years for a farm to grow to be profitable. Ten years of rains, droughts, suns, winds and sundry cataclysms to shake down to a good, average farm.

Soviet Russia heard of him, and Stalin, and sent for him. He was offered a million acres "in the Red Paradise," to develop an enlightened system of farming as a model. If he had cared to, he could have earned $2,000,000 with his million acres. He had long talks with Stalin about farming. They say he is the only man who ever talked to Stalin for four hours without a break.

Talking With the Russians

He convinced Stalin that he knew more about the evolution of farming than any other living man. He did what was required of him and then came home, saying that in time the United States ought to develop a serious trade with Soviet Russia. Not necessarily to "recognize" her. But to build up a trade with her. More than once Campbell's voice has been prophetic.

Michigan Probes Sinister Reports Of 'Black Legion'

DETROIT, May 25 (AP)—At least three investigations were in progress today of the "Black Legion" which, I. H. Marmon, state police captain, said he had been informed, may have been responsible for 50 deaths in Michigan.

In Detroit, police sought to link the order with the death of Rudolph J. Anderson, from a gunshot wound last December. A rifle lay near the body in Anderson's parked automobile, and the death was recorded as a suicide. Captain Marmon said he was told that the "Black Legion" made its "executions" appear as suicides.

Anderson was a fellow employee of Harvey Davis, a "colonel" in the order, and Dayton Dean, who are held in connection with the fatal shooting of Charles A. Poole, on May 12.

Harry Colburn, chief investigator for Wayne County Prosecutor Duncan C. McCrea, said he was informed the "Black Legion" had 135,000 members in Michigan, all armed, that it refused to countenance withdrawals, and boasted it had "no ex-members except those that are six feet under."

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:25 a. m.; WORL, 920kc, on June 7, 14; July 5, 12; Aug. 2, 9; Sept. 6, 13; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (11.79mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc), on June 7, July 5, Aug. 2 (no evening service during July and August), Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville — First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on June 7, July 5, Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

New York

New York City—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on May 31; Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, June 7, 14, 21, 28.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on June 21, July 19, Aug. 16, Sept. 20.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.93mc, on May 31; June 7, 14, 21, 28; July 5, 12, 19, 26.

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on June 7, July 5, Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on June 14, 28; July 12, 26; Aug. 9, 23.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on June 7, 21; July 5, 19; Aug. 2, 16.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on May 31; June 7, 14, 21, 28; July 5, 12, 19, 26.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KOMB, 1330kc, on June 7, July 5, Aug. 2, Sept. 6.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on May 31; June 7, 14, 21, 28; July 5, 12, 19, 26.

Gains Noted by League For Political Education

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 25—Steady increases in the membership of the League for Political Education and the endowment of 25 chairs, representing gifts of $1000 each, were announced in the triennial report of that organization and Town Hall, Inc., today. Much of the rise in public interest was attributed to sponsorship of the radio broadcast, "America's Town Meeting of the Air."

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Sault Ste. Marie: Church Hall, 620 Queen Street, East, 8:15 p. m., June 2.

England

London

London (First Church): Church Building, Sloane Terrace, S. W. 1, 8 p. m., June 4.

Isle of Man

Douglas: The Picture House, Strand Street, 3 p. m., May 31.

United States

California

Glendale: Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., June 1.
Long Beach (Third Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, 440 Elm Avenue, 8 p. m., June 2. Radiocast Station KFOX.
Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church): Church Edifice, Forty-ninth Street and South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., June 4.
San Bernardino: Senior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 31.
Walnut Creek: Walnut Creek Grammar School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 5.

Connecticut

Bridgeport: Bassic High School, 8:15 p. m., June 2.
New London: Bulkeley High School Auditorium, Bulkeley Place, 8:15 p. m., June 1.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., June 2.

Illinois

Carbondale: First Christian Church, Normal Avenue and West Monroe Street, 3 p. m., May 31.

Indiana

Goshen: Goshen High School, 8 p. m., June 1
Washington: City Hall, 3 p. m., May 31.

Iowa

Perry: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 1.

Maine

Portland: Strand Theater, Congress Street, 3:30 p. m., May 31.

Maryland

Hyattsville: Armory, Maryland Avenue and Franklin Street, 8 p. m., June 4.

Massachusetts

Braintree: Town Hall, 8 p. m., June 2.
Brockton: Porter Congregational Church, North Main Street, 3:30 p. m., May 31.
Lexington: Old Belfry Club Hall, Forest and Muzzey Streets, 8 p. m., June 1.
Lynn: Church Edifice, Chestnut Street, near Broad, 8 p. m., June 5.
Newburyport: Church Edifice, State and Prospect Streets, 8 p. m., June 4.
Quincy: Quincy High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 5.

Missouri

Mt. Washington: Church Edifice, Independence Avenue and Brookside Drive, Kansas City, 3 p. m., May 31.

Montana

Fort Peck (auspices Society, Glasgow): Recreation Hall, 8 p. m., June 5.

Nebraska

Chadron: High School Auditorium, 2:30 p. m., May 31.

New Hampshire

Nashua: Pilgrim Congregational Church, Court, Temple, and Church Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 31.

New Jersey

Asbury Park (auspices First Church, Asbury Park, and Society, Point Pleasant): High School Auditorium, evening, May 31.
Elizabeth: Masonic Temple, 3:30 p. m., May 31.
Freehold: High School Auditorium, Broadway, 3:15 p. m., May 31.
Hackensack: State Street School Auditorium, State and Berry Streets, 8:15 p. m., June 2.
Mountain Lakes: Masonic Temple, Boulevard, 3:30 p. m., May 31.
North Bergen: Robert Fulton School, Hudson Avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets, 8:15 p. m., June 5.
Vineland: Vineland High School Auditorium, West Landis Avenue, east of Traffic Circle, 3:15 p. m., May 31.
Westfield: Roosevelt Junior High School, 8:30 p. m., June 1.

New York

Baldwin: Baldwin High School Auditorium, Pershing Boulevard, 8:30 p. m., June 5.
Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, East Twenty-first Street at Albemarle Road, 8 p. m., June 1. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.
Croton (auspices First Church, Harmon-on-Hudson): Croton and Harmon High School, Old Post Road, South, 8:15 p. m., June 4.
East Aurora: First Presbyterian Church, Main and Paine Streets, 8:15 p. m., June 1.
Flushing: Church Edifice, Sanford Avenue near Parsons Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., June 4.
Jamestown: Washington Junior High School, 8 p. m., June 2.
New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., June 4.
New York (Fifteenth Church): Loew's Inwood Theater, Dyckman Street at Post Avenue, 10:30 a. m., June 6.
Port Jervis: Mechanics Hall, 41 Sussex Street, 8:15 p. m., June 4.
Potsdam: Community Hall, 8:15 p. m., June 2.
Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., June 5
St. Albans: Church Edifice, Suffolk Drive and Mexico Street, 8:15 p. m., June 2.
Schenectady: Erie Theater, Wedgeway Building, 277 State Street, 8:30 p. m., June 2.
Suffern: Tuxedo High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 31.
Wellsville: Congregational Church, 3 p. m., May 31.

Pennsylvania

Jenkintown: Embassy Theater, York Road, 3:30 p. m., May 31.
Lancaster: The Grand Theater, North Queen Street, 3 p. m., May 31.
Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., June 4. Radiocast Station WPEN, 920 kilocycles.
Pittsburgh (First Church): Carnegie Music Hall, 4400 Forbes Street at Schenley Park, 8:15 p. m., June 1.
Warren: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., June 1.
Washington: Young Women's Christian Association, 8:15 p. m., June 2.

South Dakota

Lead: Church Edifice, 509 West Main Street, 8 p. m., June 1.

Vermont

Bennington: Bennington High School, 8 p. m., June 1.
Montpelier: Kellogg-Hubbard Library Hall, Main Street, 8 p. m., June 5.

Virginia

Fredericksburg (auspices First Church, Richmond): Pitts Colonial Theater, Caroline Street, 3:30 p. m., May 31.

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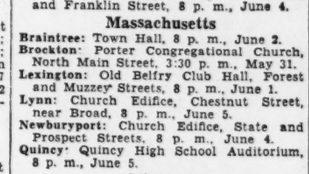

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National Socialism Shows Slow Gain In South Jutland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Is the German National Socialist movement reconquering South Jutland? This question often is asked here. It is clear that, for the moment, the German Government has made no effort to regain the sovereignty of the area. Any such attempts are of a private nature, and if there is any progress, it is very slow.

The Danish general election of November, 1935, substantiates these facts by figures which show that of the 15,000 to 16,000 inhabitants in this part of Jutland 15.5 per cent voted for the German National Socialists. The number of voters are as follows:

	1932	1935
Danish National Socialists	757	3,566
German National Socialists	9868	12,617

Composed of Two Groups

In 1920 when Sleswig was restored to Denmark there were 7315 Germans in the section. At the 1935 election 84.5 per cent of the votes in South Jutland were Danish. Those voting for the German side are chiefly Sleswig-Holsteiners, who have maintained an aggressive attitude toward Denmark since 1864 when they desired to be a separate land, but were incorporated into the German state. The Sleswig Party, which is the German minority, now comprises two groups—the Danish and the German National Socialists, the German Party being represented in the Rigsdag by Pastor Smith.

The school question again revealed a large majority on the Danish side. But in the year 1924 there were 24,736 children of school age, 21,912 attending the Danish schools, while 2824 attended the German. This was 11.4 per cent in the German schools.

Majority on Danish Side

In 1934 there were 25,825 children attending school; 21,882 went to the Danish and 3933 to the German schools, or 15.2 per cent in the German schools—an increase of 4 per cent in 10 years. There are more German children attending private schools than the folk schools, there being three German folk schools and 53 German private schools. This indicates that any efforts to reconquer South Jutland are of a private nature, and that no effort is being made by the German Government.

In 1933 a great movement was made by the German political party, led by Burgomaster Severs from Flensborg and Pastor Peberkorn, but a protest from leading men in Germany, on the grounds that the question was not a political one, closed the work.

Danish Papers Widely Read

Of the 121 priests in the section in December, 1934, there were 95 who had been educated in Denmark, and 26 in Germany, but of the latter five were working and preaching in the Danish language. Twelve Danish newspapers are widely read in this part of Jutland, whereas three German papers seem to find it difficult to exist at all.

Many large estates exist in this part of Denmark. Due to the 1864 war, many persons left Denmark, and between 1864 and 1900, when 57,000 emigrated, 700 smaller properties placed on the market were absorbed to form the estates.

In 1924 these began to be distributed and in the last 10 years many banks and loan institutions have arisen to handle the transactions.

Two German companies have supplied about 900 loans in South Jutland and they have taken over or bought 90 properties, valued at 3,000,000 crowns, or $666,660.

The South Jutland Hypotek Loan Fund was opened in 1927, with a capital of 20,000,000 crowns, at which Danish and German people can obtain loans. This company has grown steadily. Of the 21 banks, four are under German direction, while of the 38 savings banks four are German and four divided in direction.

The National Socialist movement in South Jutland seems to have blossomed chiefly among the Sleswig-Holsteiners on the boundary line, and it is here that German schools, banks, and loan institutions have flourished.

Hitler Youth Movement on Parade

Wide World; By a Staff Artist

Greater Germany's Drive Is International

Above—Youths Enrolled in the "Hitler Youth" Movement Outside of Germany as They Came to Berlin for a Great Rally a Few Months Ago. Banners Are Shown Bearing the Names of the Groups, in German Script, Thus: Egyptian, Argentinian, Chinese. Lower—Ethnological Map of Germany Shows German Cultural Areas Surrounding Germany and Austria. Overwhelmingly Germanic Areas Shown in Solid Black

Pan-Germanism Stirs Neighboring States

(Continued from Page 1)

Austria as colonists—such as the Sudetic Germans of Bohemia, the Saxons in Transylvania—have long been established in their present homes. Though they continued to keep alive their German speech and culture, they were becoming more and more a part of the state of which they were citizens, until their feelings for the fatherland were roused by the active propaganda of the National Socialists.

There are at least three important organizations working for closer cooperation between Germans at home and abroad. The Volksbund für das Deutschtum im Ausland (VDA, established in Berlin in 1881), Deutsches Auslandsinstitut, 1917, in Stuttgart, and the Bund der Auslandsdeutschen, 1918, in Berlin. The last named has been superseded by the Auslands-Organisation completely under National Socialist control.

Organizations

The VDA, the most "conservative" of these organizations, is working in conjunction with the Ministry of Propaganda, the Foreign Policy Department of the National Socialist Party, run by Dr. Rosenberg, and the "Verbindungsstab" (Linking Staff between Hitler's Chancellery and the outside world), at the head of which is Rudolf Hess, the Führer's deputy in the National Socialist Party. This organization is most careful in its operations and the exponent of a moderate, penetrating "go-slow" policy. The Deutsche Auslandsinstitut concerns itself particularly with the literary publications for and in support of Germans abroad.

The dynamic force in the development of close co-operation between Germans at home and abroad is today the Auslands-Organisation. At the head of it stands Ernst Wilhelm Bohle, an enthusiastic young party man of 30 years, to whom German and National Socialist are synonymous. He is in charge of all German subjects, resident abroad, who have been brought to join the party ranks. This means practically all such Germans who may wish to return to the fatherland, since they know that unless they are party members, they will not find jobs when they return.

Making Good Hitlerites Abroad

Gauleiter (District Leader) Bohle is the head of an elaborate organization centered in this city, which has established and is maintaining strict control over National Socialist clubs in all parts of the world, wherever German citizens foregather, including many in former German colonies—"unsere Kolonien," as they are generally described here in conversation. The work of the Auslands-Organization is concerned mainly with the overseas. Herr Bohle himself is, curiously enough, a British subject as well as a German, having been born at Bradford, in Yorkshire, and educated in South Africa. His office, first established for the purpose of explaining to Germans in foreign countries what Hitlerism stood for, now works to make good Hitlerites out of them.

Conversations with representatives of all classes and shades of opinion in different parts of Germany indicate clearly that Pan-Germanism is today quite another thing from that which held the field before 1914, or even a decade ago. Then it was a "Weltanschauung"—or world philosophy—of a small coterie of politicians and intellectuals of the extreme Right, and exerted very little influence. Today, Herr Hitler's policy and Pan-Germanism have become identical with the aim of securing union in a "Greater Germany."

Mussolini Marshals Italians in New 'War'

(Continued from Page 1)

armies in East Africa, Chief of the General Staff and new Viceroy of Ethiopia, was embarking at Massawa, Eritrea, for Italy.

Gen. Ruggiero Santini, commander of the Second Army Corps in East Africa, was named Governor of Italian Somaliland today. Vice Governor Guzzoni of Eritrea was made Governor of Eritrea.

There was bad blood between the Italian and English Governments over the dumdum bullet affair, in which the English charged an attempt was made to fabricate evidence that British firms supplied illegal ammunition to Ethiopia.

There was uncertainty over the attitude of the new French Government, coming to power in June with the new Chamber of Deputies in which the "People's Front" of Socialists, Radical-Socialists and Communists held a majority.

Italy Ready to Quit League

Finally, there was an Italian feeling that the League of Nations might postpone consideration of the Italo-Ethiopian question from the Council's June 16 special session until the autumn Assembly, meanwhile continuing application of sanctions against Italy.

In this case, complete Italian withdrawal from Geneva was considered by informed sources to be certain.

Whatever might come, Premier Mussolini declared to a cheering crowd yesterday from the balcony of his offices in the Palazzo Venezia, Italy's armies would be "invincible."

"The spectacle of the force of youth exhibited this morning on the anniversary of our intervention in the World War, the first phase of the Fascist Revolution, has been magnificent and a warning at the same time," the Duce said.

"We are preparing the young armies of tomorrow for defense of the Empire. Since they are animated by the Fascist spirit, they will be invincible. This is the law of the revolution. This is the supreme will of the whole Italian people."

The World War anniversary celebration coincided with the annual Fascist levy during which more than 500,000 black-shirted boys and girls advanced in the ranks of the party.

Symbolic Ritual

With symbolic ritual the Duce welcomed a vast new group of youth into his organization which every year grows more powerful.

A total of 198,078 Balillas now 14 years old became Advance Guards; 150,534 Advance Guards, 18 years old, became Young Fascists; 131,501 Piccole Italiane (Little Italian Girls) now reached 14, became Giovane Italiane (Young Italian Girls); 47,614 Young Italian Girls became Feminine Fascists.

It was the first time that colored troops of any description had marched in Modern Rome. As they watched these colored boys, military attachés of other European nations speculated upon the future role which they and other African battalions may play in Italy's behalf in Europe. Against Fascist claims of a vast new domain by virtue of the conquest of Ethiopia, the gesture of flaunting Libyan participation in a European celebration took on prophetic significance.

Move Launched By Dutch Bishops To Bar 'Nazis'

AMSTERDAM, May 25 (AP)—The Roman Catholic Church of the Netherlands served notice yesterday that the sacraments henceforth will be refused to communicants who give material support to the Dutch National Socialist movement.

A pastoral letter announcing this stand was read in all Roman Catholic pulpits throughout the Netherlands. The letter, signed by the Archbishop of Utrecht and four bishops, says:

"We remain convinced that the church and our country will be grievously damaged and the fulfilling of the task of bringing grace will be rendered impossible when the Nazi movement gets the upper hand.

"Therefore we, the sherherds of your souls, in full knowledge of our responsibility, declare that those who materially support this movement will be banned from the sacraments."

The letter is concluded with:

"The obedience shown so oft in difficult circumstances by the fold gives us certainty the word of the bishops will be heard now also."

The Dutch National Socialist movement, membership in which now totals 55,000, has met the opposition of the Roman Catholic clergy in the Netherlands for more than three years.

Brownfield Population

Brownfield, Texas, business men took their own census and found 3555 residents, compared with 1907 counted in the federal census of 1930.

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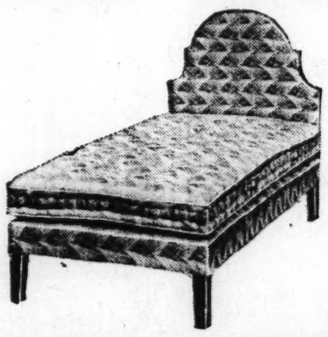

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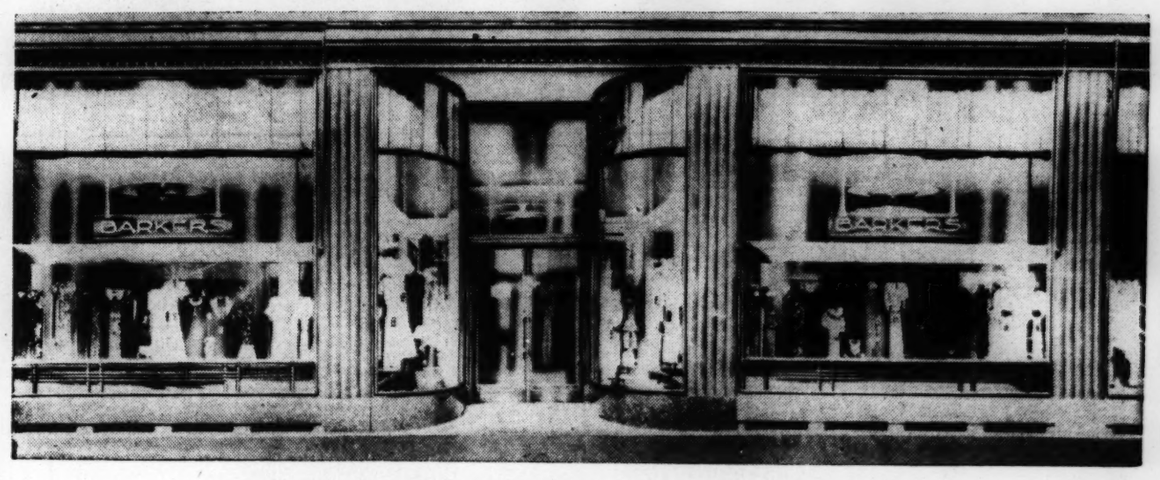

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Justices of Supreme Court Are Indifferent of Pay Day

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—Pay day—an event important to most persons—gets scant personal attention from the justices of the Supreme Court.

A peek into the giant paying machinery of the Federal Government here revealed that most of the justices never even see their pay checks.

The division of disbursement of the Treasury said that pay checks for most of the justices are sent directly to their banks. These have the power to endorse and deposit the checks.

"Two or three of the justices, however, have their checks mailed to their homes," an official said. But just who they are was not disclosed.

Get Paid Monthly

Unlike most other government workers who are paid twice each month, the justices receive monthly checks.

Chief Justice Hughes gets $20,500 annually while the eight associate justices receive an even $20,000.

Curiously, this $500 difference in pay between the chief and associate justices has been maintained from 1789 when the court first started. Then they received $4000 and $3500. Congress has voted pay increases for the black robed justices seven times since then.

The last pay hike was in 1926 when all received a $5500 increase, a boost larger than the original salary.

Costs Half a Million

The money to pay the Supreme Court justices and workers is included under the annual appropriation in the budget for the Justice Department. Slightly more than $500,000 is provided for the yearly salaries and expenses of the highest court.

Law clerks and secretaries to the justices receive their pay directly from the Treasury. It varies from a top of $4800 down to $2500.

The other 113 employees needed to man the offices and guard and clean the huge new white marble buildings are paid from the office of the Marshal of the Court.

Reporter Gets $8000

The top salary in this division is $8000 for the court's reporter. At the bottom of this list are 40 charwomen, who each get $470 annually for three hours' work daily. In the early morning, between 5:30 and 8:30 daily, they clean the building.

One branch of the Supreme Court, the clerk staff, is more than self-supporting from fees paid on appeals. The clerk pays his own and his aides' salaries, and then turns the balance into the Treasury.

These salaries are not public, although Congress can look into them and has.

Fees Proved Too Fat

A number of years ago fees for Supreme Court appeals were lowered, and salary limits for the clerk and his staff were fixed, when a justice was reported to have planned to resign his post for the more lucrative position of clerk entitled to fees.

The lack of attention to pay day by present members of the court may be accounted for by the fact that several of the justices are said to be independently wealthy.

Because of open antagonism expressed by some members of Congress to the high court's recent rulings, a wag has suggested that the time might come when Congress would refuse to vote funds to pay the justices. The legal complications that could result from such a move are beyond the realms of speculation.

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Interest Begins JUNE 10

Flower Market Aids Philadelphia Charities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 25—Rittenhouse Square staged its annual Flower Market, May 21.

Many of the booths were notable for the beauty of their exhibits, but the prize was awarded, for the third successive year, to the Society of Little Gardens. Their display of flowers was hedged in by a neat, white picket fence.

The proceeds of the market go to various humanitarian institutions, and the committee was particularly pleased with the results this year.

Union of Justices Asked to Bolster Weak Child Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

actment there are or could be upward of 2500 courts exercising juvenile jurisdiction in the United States, whereas those actually organized and functioning number only about 1420.

Prof. Sheldon Glueck of Harvard Law School, in an address before the convention, described the difficulties faced by probation officers and judges.

"There is the tremendous mobility of the population today," he said. "Offenders not only are harder to supervise, but they rarely take root in any community long enough to be under control of community public opinion or friendly neighborhood leaders. And when millions of noncriminal would-be producers are forced to remain idle it seems a little naïve to try to put prisoners to work."

Sanford Bates, director of the bureau of prisons of the Federal Department of Justice, stressed the need for simpler judicial procedure, more natural scientific intelligence in police forces, less prejudice and politics, adequate financing of penal institutions and efficient supervision of prisons by trained men. "And we need a militant community effort to remove the social and economic causes of delinquency," he added.

Mr. Bates insisted that all men should be released from prison under parole status, and that they go out at a favorable opportunity with a job and a home and a community that is prepared to give each a chance for rehabilitation.

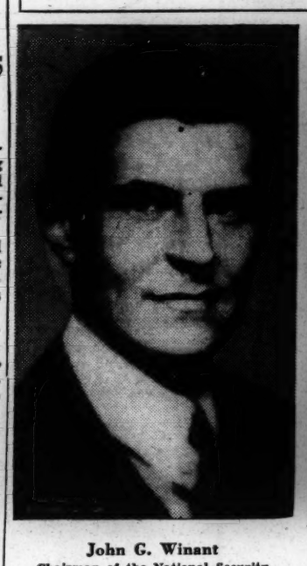
Mack Williams, 17, formerly mayor of the Boys Brotherhood Republic on the Lower East Side of New York, told the convention that city trade schools were going about things in the wrong way.

"They are making truants out of our kind of boys, because they don't give us what we want," he said. "Instead, they arrange courses that are much too difficult and technical, and that do not seem in the least useful.

"The boys tell us that if they want practical instruction in how to be automobile mechanics, the trade school makes them study how to be high-grade mechanical engineers. If a boy wants practical training in carpentering and plumbing, he does not want to study theory and mathematics; he wants to be shown how to use his hands at work which will give him a plain, steady job."

Spencer Miller Jr. of the National Council of Industrial Relations of the Episcopal Church, urged social workers to make use of the spiritual resources offered by churches of each community.

Guardians



John G. Winant
Chairman of the National Security Board

Wide World

Judge Justin Miller
Chairman of the Attorney General's Advisory Committee on Crime

Germany Assails U. S. Testimony In War Blast Inquiry

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—An official spokesman for Germany, Dr. Richard Paulig, charged representatives of this Government today with "unclean hands" and using "bogus" testimony in an effort to reopen the $50,000,000 claims for the Black Tom and Kingsland, New Jersey, munitions disasters.

Arguing before the German-American Mixed Claims Commission, Dr. Paulig, youthful appearing agent for Germany before the international tribune, contended its previous decisions in 1930 and 1932 favoring Germany, were correct and should stand.

The commission ruled then that American claimants had failed to prove that sabotage agents for the former Imperial Germany Government had caused the New Jersey tragedies while this country was still neutral by furnishing wartime supplies to enemies of the Fatherland.

During the past two weeks Dr. Paulig listened while his countrymen were charged with "fraud, collusion and suppression of" evidence in previous hearings before the tribunal which was set up in 1922 to adjust German-American wartime claims.

The 1934 affidavit of James Larkin, radical Irish labor leader, who linked Irish patriots in this country with sabotage of German agents and officials, was termed "perjured" by Paulig.

Baptists Delay Action On Economic Problems

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 25 (AP)—Northern Baptist convention delegates returned to their homes today after postponing action on social, political and economic problems which had been brought before the convention.

Herbert B. Clark, North Adams, Mass., banker and new president of the northern convention, said he would attempt to foster during his administration closer co-operation of laymen's organizations with the church.

Reform in Juvenile Courts Is Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

in an address by Dr. Charles R. Zahniser, director of the division of social work of the school of religious work, Boston University, in an address before the church conference on social work of the Federal Council of Churches in America today.

He held that the typical present-day theological seminary had inherited a conception of its functions predicated upon an assumption that the Christian minister's primary task was the delivery of a "message" and that, therefore, his training should be of a kind to enable him to deliver it effectively. He recalled that "traditional theology had much to say about 'the sinner,'" and declared that "quite commonly spiritual therapy had seemed more akin to the practice of the patent medicine vender."

Abundant Life of the Gospels

Dr. Zahniser stressed that under his proposal "the minister's primary responsibility consists of conserving the spiritual health . . . of those under his care in all the fullness of the more abundant life envisioned in the gospels."

Mrs. Charlotte B. Chorpenning, director of the Goodman Children's Theater of the Art Institute of Chicago, told the social group work section of the conference that children should never be "shown off" for the satisfaction of parents, teachers or themselves and that they should never be treated as dolls, but as developing individuals.

"Children are easily swung into a dramatic experience," she said, "and children playing for children need only a minimum of skill to make the situation a real one.

Difference in Discipline

"But the skill needed to swing an adult audience into a genuine dramatic experience requires rigorous discipline. Since this discipline is not useful to children, they should seldom play to a prevailingly adult audience."

Frank J. Bruno, professor of applied sociology in Washington University, St. Louis, told the social case work section that with the general standard of living in the United States probably the highest in the world, the economic security of American workers was the lowest of any industrial country on earth.

"There are more unemployed in the United States than in all the rest of the industrialized countries of Europe and Australia put together," he said. "Unlike the unemployed in those other nations, ours are unprotected by any plan of social insurance or even the most primitive assurance of relief. It is insecurity—not the low standard of living—that terrifies the modern workman."

Calls Values Inverted

Professor Bruno declared that competition had been deified and co-operation degraded, "a vicious inversion of values with disastrous results to the social well-being of everyone."

"It has done more to destroy social security than any single event in history," he added.

Karl Pribrom, of Brookings Institution of Washington, D. C., and formerly of the University of Frankfort and the International Labor Office in Geneva, speaking before the Social Action Section, held it was a mistake to believe that general wage increases would reduce economic distress or general reduction in working hours spread employment.

Calls System Unstable

"Probably the most important cause of our economic distress is the instability of our economic system," he said. "Large maladjustments in production and distribution of goods and services are due primarily to exaggerated expansion of the money and credit system.

"Under certain conditions, wage increases may prove advisable in certain industries and wage reductions in others. Reduction of hours to spread employment may be advisable for certain industries under certain conditions also. But the reasoning underlying these proposals is based on a fallacy, that increased demand for consumer goods created by credit expansion will of itself secure the balance between productive capacity and effective demand. The opposite is more likely to be true."

Urges Raising Working Age

Labor, if it is to establish in practice a living wage as a minimum wage, must, generally, drive out immature workers, Roy Lawson McLaughlin, superintendent of the Connecticut School for Boys at Meriden, Conn., told the convention.

"I am led to believe that in reputable industries the employer has found 16-year-old labor uneconomical.

"We schoolmen must sit at the table with the representatives of industry and labor, and work out plans together."

Mr. McLaughlin remarked that "we are faced with the imminent prospect that the age limit of school attendance will be raised to 18," intimating that this would help to alleviate the unemployment situation.

George M. Treager, executive secretary of the Community Chest and Council, Bridgeport, Conn., told the social work publicity council that in the matter of contributions "the small wage earner has held his own in recent years in spite of overwhelming odds in reduced wages and part-time employment. Less serious economic circumstances have caused many in the medium and upper brackets to cut their gifts to the vanishing point."

In opening the convention, Monsignor Robert F. Keegan of New York, president of the National Conference of Social Work, made a strong plea for social security. He declared that "deeply disturbed voices" were protesting that "freedom with security was a hollow mockery."

"The middle class has been the main support of our present system of private property as a social institution," he continued. "It will not endure if the drift toward concentration of ownership and profit long continues.

"The day will not return when we can solve our problems by the simple process of 'going west.' The grandsons of the pioneers of yesterday are the job seekers of today."

Monsignor Keegan held that the American People would never be attracted "by the dubious blessing of state autocracy."

"We need not let phantom fears close our minds to necessary changes in public policy," he said, "but we must be alert that such changes conform to the basic patterns of our democracy. In the past 50 years there has been a growing confusion between the idea of economic liberty and political liberty. We need a revival of that sense of individual responsibility which went into the building of early America."

Paroled Thief Shoots Police

SARNIA, Ont., May 25 (AP)—Norman F. (Red) Ryan, Canada's most notorious bank robber, was slain by a fusillade of police bullets yesterday after he had fatally shot a constable in a liquor store robbery.

Only 10 months ago Ryan was paroled from the Kingston penitentiary, promising to "go straight." Police said that up to the present he had kept to his oath. He and his unidentified companion entered the small Ontario liquor control board store a block off Sarnia's main business street.

Constable John Lewis, the father of two children, was shot down by Ryan on arriving in response to a hold-up alarm.

He and associates of his held up a bank in Toronto in 1923 and escaped after a battle with police. Weeks later they were found in Minneapolis, Minn., where four were recaptured and the fifth was killed.

Convicted of the bank holdup, Ryan went to the penitentiary in a life sentence. After a long period of solitary confinement he became a model prisoner and was given responsible tasks.

His first sentence to the Kingston penitentiary was one of 25 years for a robbery in Hamilton, Ont. He escaped with four other prisoners in September, 1923, during the smoke and confusion when the prison stables were set on fire.

Nearly every G-man slain in service was killed by a gun in the hands of a criminal out on parole, J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the United States Bureau of Investigation, declared only last week.

Mr. Hoover, whose public utterances are usually marked by restraint, told a Boys' Club convention in Philadelphia that the "filthy scandal" of the American parole system challenges every citizen to take part in breaking the hold of corrupt politics on the vital social experiment of freeing criminals under supervision.

Inquiry Vindicates Ottawa's Stopping Of Relief Marchers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Complete vindication of the actions of the Dominion Government in stopping the trek to Ottawa of striking relief camp workers and of the way the city and Royal Canadian Mounted Police dealt with the situation before and during the rioting here on July 1, 1935, is contained in the findings of the Royal Commission which investigated the riots.

The report was made by Chief Justice J. T. Brown of the Court of King's Bench, Mr. Justice Martin of the Court of Appeal, and Judge A. E. Doak of the District Court.

The report declared that the trek was fostered by Communists and that they were a menace in every city and town in which they passed through. A riot far worse than the one that occurred in Regina would have developed had the relief camp strikers been permitted to reach Ottawa, the Dominion capital, which was their objective.

Land Condemnation Suit Won by Ickes

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—Secretary Harold L. Ickes, Public Works Administrator, today won court approval of his power to condemn land for the new $11,000,000 Interior Department building here.

Associate Justice Van Orsdel penned the unanimous decision favorable to Mr. Ickes.

The Potomac Electric Power Company had questioned the right of Mr. Ickes and other Administration leaders to take its land on which was located a power substation and much electrical equipment supplying near-by government buildings.

Discussing the PWA setup and the $3,300,000,000 in funds Congress provided for relief in 1933, the court said this federal authority to take private land for valid projects "cannot be successfully challenged."

"Even if authority to allot funds from the Public Works Administration were found to be unauthorized" for the interior building project, the court said "the authority still exists under the earlier condemnation acts to proceed and obligate the Government for the payment of the property taken."

Five Tampa Policemen Convicted in Kidnaping

BARTOW, Fla., May 25 (AP)—A jury which listened to six weeks of testimony took 3½ hours on Saturday to convict five former Tampa policemen charged with kidnaping Eugene F. Poulnot, unemployed labor organizer, last November.

Judge Robert T. Dewell deferred sentence for four days pending a new trial motion for the defendants. They are C. A. Brown Jr., John P. Bridges, Sam Crosby, F. W. Switzer and C. W. Carlisle.

The officers were charged with a part in the abduction of Mr. Poulnot, Sam Rogers and Joseph Shoemaker, leaders in a coalition political organization formed to "clean up" Tampa politics.

Methodist Protestants Approve Church Union

HIGH POINT, N. C., May 25 (AP)—The movement for unification of the major branches of Methodism advanced another step Saturday, with the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church formally approving the union plan by a vote of 142 to 39.

The action came a week after the Methodist Episcopal Church had accepted the plan of union, worked out by a committee representing the various branches, at its general conference in Columbus, Ohio. Approval of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, remains to be obtained before the unification becomes effective.

Academy Launches Drive To Save Washington House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 25—A campaign to raise funds to preserve Germantown Academy's historic "Washington House" and to modernize the equipment of the 176-year-old institution, was launched at a dinner in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel May 21. The sum sought is $258,515. In the Washington House, George Washington lived for a time.

Addressing the 250 alumni and friends of the academy who attended the dinner, Judge Harry S. McDevitt declared: "The Germantown Academy represents decent citizenship, real American principles, and love of institutions of the kind that must be preserved."

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The Christian Science Society of Hamilton welcomes visitors at its weekly meetings.

Further information and literature from your tourist agent; the Manager in Bermuda; or Bermuda Hotels, Inc., 500 Fifth Ave., New York, PEnnsylvania 6-0663.
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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Timothy and the Hobby Show

By Alta Halverson Seymour

Part Two

AS TIMOTHY finished his chores, he was trying to think of some way to soften the news he felt he had to tell Peter Van Rossem. He would go down right now, while Peter was still in the cheese factory, and they would talk it over, man to man. But when Timothy reached the little gray house, he heard voices and laughter, and through the brightly lighted kitchen window he could see Peter, enveloped in a big apron, cracking nuts at the kitchen table.

Timothy walked past the gate, reluctant for once to turn into the little path up which he usually ran so eagerly. But Mrs. Van saw him and called to him, and he walked slowly up to the kitchen door.

"My wife thinks she's making that prize fruit cake for the Hobby Show," laughed Peter, "but really I'm doing all the work—beating eggs and chopping raisins and everything. Better not come in here. She'll put you to work. She believes in getting help wherever she can find it, that girl."

Mrs. Van's face was flushed and gay above her big blue apron. "Well," she laughed, "it's one man's job to make out this old recipe, written in this funny old handwriting. Have some nuts and raisins, Timmy."

How could Timothy, looking at this gay scene, tell them that Mrs. Prine suspected Mrs. Van of taking her own prize fruit cake recipe? The words seemed to stick in his throat. For once he longed to get away from the bright kitchen where he usually had so much fun.

With a feeling of relief, he thought of his friend Mr. Martin, the cabinetmaker for whom he often ran errands and did small jobs. Mr. Martin could give him some advice about his plan, and it would be a comfort to talk to good, friendly, sensible Mr. Martin just now.

The Village

Mr. Martin had no errands, but he listened with interest as Timothy unfolded his plan. "Well, now, that's quite an idea," he commented. "A little village made to look like Apple Creek—"

"Like Apple Creek when it was first settled—a pioneer village, with log cabins and a little church and a little store—Grandma has told me about it so many times it seems as if I can just see it. I want it to be a surprise for her, too!"

"She'll like it. All the old settlers will. And I believe you can do it," nodded Mr. Martin. "You're a handy boy with tools, and you've learned a lot of practical things up here. Where could you work?"

"I don't just know," said Timothy, looking somewhat anxious. "I had thought maybe Peter would help us rig up some place."

The first thing to do was to collect materials. They could get plenty of smooth twigs from which they could cut logs for the cabins. "I thought we could get some pasteboard boxes and glue the sticks onto them, you see," explained Timothy. "And Grandma said they used oiled paper for windows. We could get that."

Mr. Martin laughed. "You're a true Yankee, Timothy," he said, "full of ingenuity. That's what I like to see. Now let's see what we can do about this."

An hour later, Timothy's face was smudged and there was a blob of glue on the end of his nose, but his eyes sparkled as he surveyed the result of their work.

"Mr. Martin," he said, and his voice was husky with delight, "I don't know that I ever saw a nicer little cabin." He added wistfully, "I'd like to show it to the Vans."

Finding a Workroom

"Well, why not?" asked Mr. Martin, in a matter-of-fact tone. "You'll want this for a pattern, anyway, when you come to make the others. Take it along."

As Timothy carried his treasure carefully home, he was wondering where the boys of his grade could work in making the rest of the village. Mr. Martin had said he wished his shop was big enough to hold his work and theirs, too, but it wasn't. Grandma, Timothy knew, would be willing to let them work in the loft of the old barn. But it would be too cold. Well, he would go in anyway and show the little cabin to Peter and his wife. It was just the sort of thing that would please Mrs. Van.

"Timothy, that's the very cutest thing I ever saw! I'll just have to do something to help that along. Where are you boys going to work? Have you got a place?" She said when he showed it to her.

"Well—" Timothy hesitated, "No, I don't quite know where we'll work."

"Peter," said Mrs. Van, turning briskly to her tall young husband. "You know the boys were cleaning up this house and would have had it for a workshop if we hadn't moved in here. Can't we find some place for them to work?"

"They can work up over the cheese factory," he replied promptly. "There's a big, bare room there, that I only use for storing a few things. It has a stove and an outside entrance. They can work away there all they like. And I'll go up now and then and give them some good advice," said Peter, with a friendly grin.

Timothy's Dismay

Sometimes when Timothy came home from a busy afternoon's work with the other boys in the big room over the cheese factory, he heard Mrs. Prine talking to Grandma in the kitchen. He had not heard her mention her fruit cake recipe again, and began to hope she had forgotten about it. But one afternoon he heard her say, "I must say I'm surprised, Mrs. Hollister, at the way you let Timothy spend so much time there at the cheese factory now that you know what kind of folks those Van Rossems are.

"Do you have any idea what he's doing there? He seems to be very secret about it. I must say. I've made it my business to be here any number of times about the time he gets home, but not one word has he said about it."

"Well, boys are entitled to a few secrets, aren't they?" asked Grandma, who knew how well Timothy liked to work at something and then bring it out as a big surprise when it was all finished.

"I don't know about that. Somebody ought to know what they're up to."

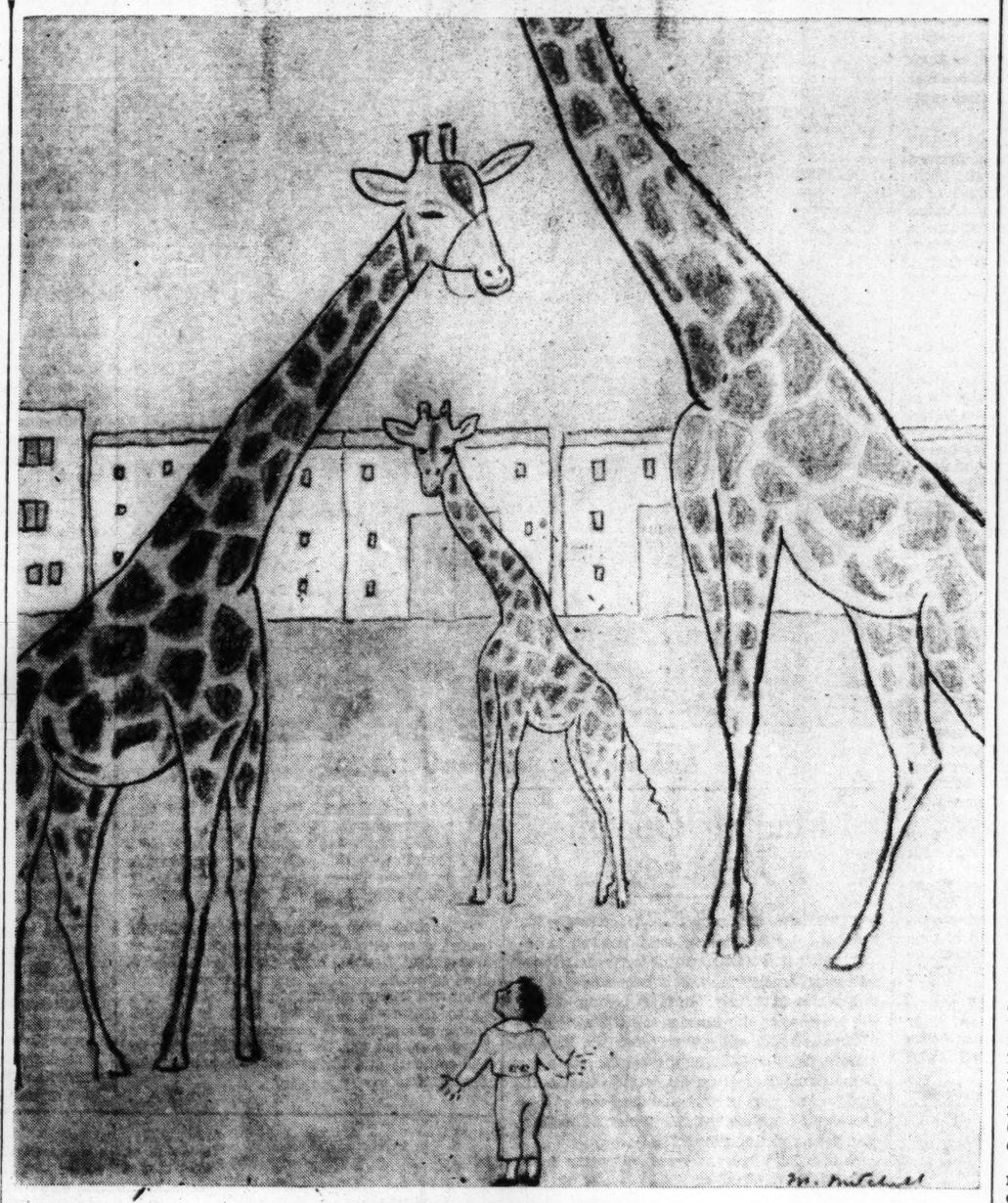
Timothy looked troubled as he brought in wood and water that evening. Suppose Mrs. Prine should make it her business to find out what they were doing. Half the fun of the Hobby Show was having the exhibits come as a surprise.

He hurried down to the cheese factory the next day, anxious to discuss with Peter the possibility of putting a better lock on the door. "It's a bit wobbly, you know," he explained, "and there are only a few days left now before the exhibit. We do want to keep this a secret till then."

"Let's go right up now and have a look at that door," Peter said. "We can fix it all right."

But when they opened the door, Timothy gave a swift cry of, "Oh, Peter!" For the big work-table was almost bare, and scattered on the floor—some broken, some sprinkled with glue or shavings—lay the precious little cabins.

[To Be Concluded Next Monday]



Giraffes at the Circus

A Crayon Drawing by Marguerite Mitchell, Included in an Exhibit of Her Work at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls, in Boston, That Will Continue Through May

Billie and the Dingo

DANDY DINGO was prowling about under the tall eucalyptus trees, for he was hungry and wanted his supper.

From her safe perch among the branches Mrs. Koala Bear happened to look down, and caught sight of him.

"There's a fierce looking beast under our tree!" she cried. "We shall have to move, for it would not do if he happened to see Billie."

Billie was Mrs. Koala Bear's baby, a cuddlesome little fellow who looked just like a Teddy Bear.

"Nonsense!" said Mr. Koala Bear. "Billie is quite safe up here. Don't worry, the dingo can't climb," and he went on nibbling a specially juicy shoot that he had just found. For koala bears are Australian animals that live in trees and eat shoots, buds and roots.

But Mrs. Koala Bear had made up her mind to find other quarters, and at last Mr. Koala Bear consented.

It wasn't a very difficult matter, for they hadn't any furniture. All they had to do was to swing themselves into the next tree and then on into another until they found a place that suited them.

Billie thought it rather fun. He climbed onto his mother's back, and quite enjoyed the swing over.

"This is a much better tree," said Mrs. Bear at last, "the leaves are much more juicy. I'm glad we moved." And she and Billie and Mr. Bear nibbled away as fast as they could, enjoying their good supper.

"And now listen, Billie," said Mrs. Koala Bear, "you must never, never go down to the ground. There are several dingoes in the neighborhood, and when they go prowling about you can never be sure where they get to."

"Of course he won't," said Mr. Koala, reassuringly. "What could be better in the whole of Australia than this splendid blue-gum tree—home and food in one!"

Billie didn't say anything; he was thinking to himself what fun it would be to find out what it really was like down below.

After supper Billie's mother and father went to sleep. They thought Billie was asleep, too, but the naughty little chap was only pretending.

"Now's my chance," he chuckled, and slithering down the trunk of the tree he landed in a heap on the ground.

But when he stood up he found he couldn't walk very well, for his feet were made for clinging to branches and not for walking.

However, he managed somehow to get along, and enjoyed the novelty of nosing about in the grass, nibbling a shrub or two, and looking about, although by this time it was getting pretty dark.

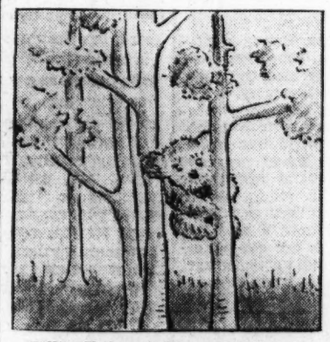
"Everything's quite different here," he said to himself, "and I'm not afraid of dingoes."

When he was tired of exploring he curled himself up and went to sleep in a mossy hollow in a bank.

Suddenly he woke up. Out of the darkness two fiery eyes were staring straight at him.

It was Dandy Dingo looking for his supper. Billie kept quite still, scarcely daring to breathe.

Just then a rabbit jumped from



Billie Slithered Down the Trunk of the Tall Tree

a hillock, and Dandy Dingo gave chase, dashing into the thick bushes beyond.

Billie was saved, for there, close at hand, was his mother who had come to look for him.

"Here I am!" Billie cried joyfully, trying to put a bold face on the matter. "The dingo didn't get me."

But Mrs. Koala Bear looked very severe as she took her naughty little son on her back and hurried him safely back to the high branches of the blue-gum tree; just in time, too, for the dingo had missed the rabbit and was even then prowling round the mossy hollow in the bank where Billie had been.

"Never do such a thing again," said Mrs. Bear, as soon as she had recovered herself. "Trees are the only places for Koala Bears."

And Billie, cuddling close up against her side, promised, for he knew that his mother was right.

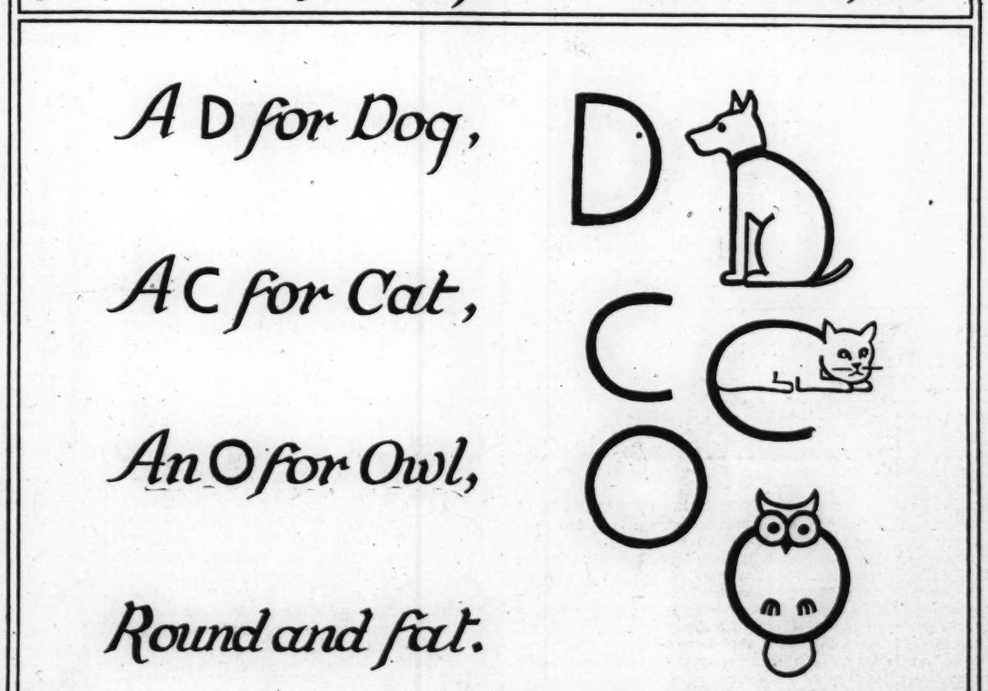
Toy Cupboard Puzzle

Arthur has a cupboard in which he keeps six toys. Can you find their names in the following sentences?

1. Bob allowed them to use his camera.
2. It is wrong to park the car there.
3. He asked who opened the door.
4. They began the job early in the morning.
5. It rained hard most of the time.
6. The young dog barked all night.

Drawing Rhymes

by Mabel Livingstone



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Books for Spring and Summer

Book Reviews

WHAT fun it is to make gardens in spring! After leaving the ground to its frozen quietness all winter, when spring comes we delight in getting out and digging into the soil again. Then there is the pleasant work of preparing garden beds, planting seeds and cuttings and waiting eagerly for what happens next.

The more carefully you follow good gardening practices, the better your garden will grow and that is where good books can help. *The Children Make a Garden*, by Dorothy H. Jenkins, is a practical, helpful book, written especially for boys and girls up to ten. The author had practical experience with young gardeners as an instructor at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden for 4½ years.

There are chapters on planning a garden, preparing the bed, planting, cultivating and gathering the crops, and on the fun of picking flowers for the home; besides entertaining descriptions of flowers, vegetables and shrubs that are practical for children to raise. Many pictures help to make the text more easily understood.

The author draws a parallel that we would not agree with, between children and plants in discussing getting rid of pests. But that does not affect the practicability of her advice on the subject.

MANY of the creatures that you may see in the woods or mountains or at the seashore next summer will seem like old friends if you have read beforehand some of the very excellent new books about them.

The jellyfish that you swim away from when it floats near you in the ocean, for instance, is not just a stupid, shapeless mass, as you may think. There are many entertaining facts about it that you would never imagine from just watching it occasionally. The small catfish that you may see at times swimming in lakes and streams is another fish that repays closer acquaintance.

The lives and habits of these and many other water creatures, many of them from distant regions of the world, are described in *Water People*, by Wilfrid Swancourt Bronson. This is an attractive book, illustrated in color, with short stories in large type which children will enjoy reading for themselves. Mr. Bronson has been staff artist on four scientific marine expeditions and many of his paintings now hang in the Peabody Museum at Yale University.

Perhaps you have often wanted an aquarium of your own and wondered what creatures you should put in it and how to care for them. *An Aquarium Book for Boys and Girls*, by Alfred Morgan, tells how to run an aquarium or a vivarium successfully and it has lots of illustrations which add to its interest.

"The aquarium hobby is like a game—you must learn its rules in order to enjoy it," Mr. Morgan says. After reading his book, you will feel that it is a most worth-while hobby and one that would be lots of fun. There is a whole chapter about turtles, tortoises, newts, salamanders and alligators.

When you see a spider spinning a web on the porch some fine morning, take a good look at it, for this was the creature that gave the old Greeks a basis for one of their myths. You remember the tale of Arachne, who challenged the goddess Minerva to a spinning match and was changed into a spider in consequence. Quite apart from the myth, the spider has an interesting story of its own.

In *A Child's Story of the Animal World*, by Edward G. Huey, the true stories of the spider and other creatures of the animal kingdom seem like adventure tales, so vividly and entertainingly are they told.

This is an illustrated book on zoology for the inquisitive age, its material dramatized and simplified to suit its readers, and gives a varied picture of birds, beasts and fishes in their natural surroundings. Mr. Huey was joint author with V. M. Hillyer of *A Child's History of Art*, and in this book carries on the tradition that "learning things can be fun."

Mountain Neighbors is a delightful illustrated book containing 14 tales about creatures that live high in the mountains. It is a new addition to the well-known nature books for small children written by Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton.

Bighorn, the mountain sheep; Dipper, the water ouzel; Barb Quill, the porcupine, and Stripes, the mantled ground squirrel, are some of the leading characters in these unusual stories, which include a great deal of information about animals that are not familiar to most boys and girls.

The Merry Out-of-Doors, by Lila Hurley, is an attractive small nature book. It is illustrated by fine full-page photographs, each described by a short nature poem.

For an acquaintance with prehistoric animals, one may dip into *A Parade of Ancient Animals*, by Harold O. Whitnall. This is an attractive, well illustrated book that takes its readers on a journey in time—to the years when the world was young. The huge reptiles, birds and mammals that paraded the earth in those days are described and pictured, and the reasons for many of the changes that took place are explained.

AFTER all these books about out-of-door things you will want at least one for rainy days when it is the most fun to stay indoors and read. The charming old Greek and Roman hero stories are lovely for such quiet, dreamy days and you will find *Myths and Enchantment Tales*, by Margaret Evans Price, a delightful companion. The stories are told in simple language and printed in large type and the pictures—most of them in color—are very attractive.

There are the stories of Icarus, who flew too near the sun, so that the wax that held the feathers on his wings melted and he fell into the sea which still bears his name; of Pegasus, the winged horse, and Bellerophon, who was so full of courage, and yet humble, that he was able to capture and ride the flying steed; of Phaeton, who got Apollo to let him drive the chariot of the sun for one day, and many others that you will enjoy. E. C.

The Children Make a Garden, by Dorothy H. Jenkins. Illustrated by Rhea Wells. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $1.50.

Water People, by Wilfrid Swancourt Bronson. Illustrated by the author. New York: The Wise-Parslow Company. $1.

An Aquarium Book for Boys and Girls, by Alfred Morgan. Illustrated with photographs and drawings by the author. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

A Child's Story of the Animal World, by Edward G. Huey. Illustrated by H. R. Daugherty and Olive Earle. New York: Reynal and Hitchcock, Inc. $3.50.

Mountain Neighbors, by Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton. Illustrated by Dr. Fenton. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

The Merry Out-of-Doors, by Lila Hurley. Illustrated with photographs. Brattleboro, Vermont: Stephen Daye Press. $1.

A Parade of Ancient Animals, by Harold O. Whitnall. Pictures by H. C. Millard. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $2.

Myths and Enchantment Tales, retold and illustrated by Margaret Evans Price. New York: Rand McNally and Company. $1.

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

The Pet Day

ALL through the month of February, Cloney people watched for the pet day—the soft, colorless day that in Ireland, at any rate, slips in gently just then, between two spells of wintry weather, making folk realize that the daylight lasts a little longer than it did, that already some green spears have thrust their way through the frozen soil in the garden. But last February the pet day did not come to Cloney.

Grumbling, they watched for it in March instead; but the bitter northeast wind still lashed the bare boughs viciously, and birds still gathered on the bird-table and fed eagerly, though it was plain to see as the days grew longer that they had not much time for feasting then. Sometimes when they fluttered above the crumbs, watchers saw that they carried a twig or a bit of moss in beaks that had helped so often to clear the flat board. But the pet day did not come in March either; and a man who knows about such things said that the wild geese were on the move again above his little farm on the "hip of the bog," and that another spell of really severe weather would follow; and it did.

* * *

TO THE PEOPLE of Cloney, it seemed ridiculous to look for one pet day in April when so much of it should have been lovely. Yet, though the hedgerows were growing greener and the leaf buds of the horse chestnut had opened, and on Mrs. Byrne's flowering currant bush there were many touches of pink, the April showers that should have been soft were heavy bombardments of hail; and on the night when the hands of all clocks were pushed on an hour, the low hill beyond the village was white with snow. So that all hope of a pet day was given up, and people began to talk of the hard weather, so unusual in Cloney, as if it would never end. And they went out to gather more firewood, and put fresh turf on the embers in the kitchen. "I was reared here from generation to generation," old Mrs. Byrne said indignantly, "an' I never seen the aiqual of that winter yet."

Then, as a fiercer blast rattled the hail against her windows, "An' I never seen an April that was so unruly, for no matther how bad some bits of it might be, there would be plenty of it would ketch your heart."

* * *

SO APRIL PASSED, unhonored and unsung, except by the few songs of birds whose short, discouraged bursts of music fell silent so quickly. And when, toward the end of the month, some of the children came home from the glen with huge bunches of cowslips in their cold fingers and a rather uncertain declaration that they had seen swallows, they were urged by their elders to try to talk sense; and, if they couldn't do that, to take off their wet boots. What swallow would face a wind like that?

Very early on the first of May the Cloney people opened their doors wide and listened for a little while to the rapture of the birds, and to the low contented murmurings of a wood pigeon in the beech grove near the bridge. The flowering currant bush, whose pink tassels were a little frayed, was alive with bumblebees that blundered as they flew as though they had not, as yet, thoroughly practiced their flight. When the children came home from school, carrying their winter coats they had worn for so long, and said that they were going to Tully hill, some of the older folk decided to go too, even if they stayed in the glen below. And they passed, laughing, along the quiet road where the sunshine was warm on them when they stopped to look at things that seemed to have happened so suddenly—lovely things for which they had watched so long. The donning of an exquisite pastel green cloak by larch trees on the gently rising ground; the spreading of a fine sheet of daisies on the pasture beyond the crossroads; the swooping, darting flight of the swallows above the little river that passed, chattering, beneath a narrow bridge.

* * *

ON TULLY HILL, where the unaccustomed snow had lain, a high crown of gorse was touched to purest gold by the sun; and the children pressed on, leaving their elders to turn aside into the glen through which the busy little river hurried down miniature water falls, and under the trunk of a fallen beech that came down in a January gale when the swollen river reared itself in an angry crest against its smooth bark It was there that they heard the cuckoo and stood to listen to the sound that, at the end of a hard winter, means so much to country folk; and when it had passed, calling as it flew, every bird in Tully glen seemed to answer that all was well; that summer would surely come.

Slowly they went back along the Cloney road; and, as they passed the ten-acre field, a corncrake was filling the quiet evening with its rasping monologue that is, at first, so welcome, though later it is like the hoarse relentless ticking of a clock, when listeners want to sleep.

Behind Tully hill, the sky was still faintly flushed when the Cloney people closed their doors that night, and raked the fine gray ashes over the turf embers on the open hearth. The pet day had come.

D. M. LARGE

Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta

WE CLIMBED up to the bridge of the trim, white freighter early that morning to get our first glimpse of the South American coast. The trades were blowing steady on our port beam, kicking up a sea that sent an occasional shower of heavy spray over us. The early morning mists were giving way before the sun of the new day. Already we knew that it would be clear and hot.

"There they are," the captain cried suddenly as the ship climbed a long swell. We looked in the direction that his finger pointed, but saw only cloud banks with one stratum a little whiter than the rest.

"Those are not clouds," he said. "They are the snow-covered peaks of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. That's your first glimpse of the maritime Andes."

As we looked hard ahead the last of the mist cleared away, and underneath the still vague outlines of white, cloud-piercing peaks, a gray mass slowly began to take shape. We saw that there were indeed mountains ahead, a whole range of peaks, some high and some low, tumbling over each other in their precipitate descent to the sea.

* * *

TALK DIED DOWN in the face of that expanse of surging ocean, tumbling granite and climbing cloud banks. The whole Whistler-colored panorama seemed alive. Light and shadow, perspective and distance, foliage and snow all heightened the illusion. In the foreground black, precipitous hills rose sharply from the green-blue of the Caribbean. To the right and left of these, delicate pearl gray slopes reached gently to the horizon. Behind them sawtoothed peaks of a darker hue raised themselves toward the snowcaps, beyond which were the clouds and the azure sky.

"There are three mountain ranges that run across Colombia from the Pacific on the south to the Atlantic on the north," the captain explained. "The central cordillera begins to fall away a few hundred miles from the coast, as if it despaired of ever reaching the sea. Then it seems to get its second wind, and arches itself into this compact mountain mass on the very edge of the ocean."

An hour of invigorating breeze on the bridge sent us down to breakfast. With the swells striking the ship under the counter, it was one of those tentative meals during which you halt your spoon half-way between table and mouth, uncertain whether to continue the motion and eat, or to drop your hand quickly to the plate to keep it from the floor.

* * *

BACK ON DECK again, we found the ship nearing a seemingly solid wall of gray, cactus-covered granite. It was as bleak and inhospitable a coast as we had ever seen. We were able to make out a few goats on the cliff sides before one rock separated itself from the mass to form a little island surmounted by a white lighthouse. As the ship rounded this point we saw, suddenly, the glassy bay of Santa Marta.

The sea was smooth in the lee of the stone hills. They cut off the trades, and the sun's heat became relentless. We left the bridge for the awning of the afterdeck. Heat waves shimmered over land and water. The city was a splash of mother-of-pearl on a strip of sunbleached yellow. Its pale pink, blue and buff houses, surmounted by the two white towers of the old Spanish cathedral, seemed charming. But as the ship slid silently toward the single wharf, this fairy picture gave way to sandy barrenness. Only here and there was an occasional palm or cactus. The heat-enforced hush of the tropic noon hung over the place. Now and then there was the splash of a fish near the ship's sides. Three vultures soared in lazy circles over the arid hills behind the empty wharf. At its end, beyond the shelter of the shed, two burros stood in the sun, absolutely motionless—perfect symbols of the lassitude of the place.

E. K.

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By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TWO SISTERS, *by Mary Cassatt (1855-1926)*

MARY CASSATT is renowned as the American artist who lived and painted in France, was a friend of Edgar Degas, and exhibited in the company of the French Impressionists. Those who knew her personally have commented upon her dominant personality.

"Two Sisters" is a characteristic drawing in pastel, done with a few pertinent strokes. Like Degas and Renoir, Mary Cassatt considered that conciseness strengthened a drawing, that what was left unsaid might prove to be an eloquent feature in a picture. There is little, if any, modeling in such portraiture and, yet, the images are not flat, the modeling is implied in the contours and the sensitive shaping of the few details.

D. A.

Finding Oneself In Savoy

THE land of Savoy . . . is certainly for us today a delightful land, not less so because it is a little outside the modern tourist's usual tracks. Once, it is true, this was the only highroad to Italy; the marks of the civilising presence of the Romans are still visible all along the route, while even today the P. & O. express traveller is borne through Savoy to the Mont Cenis Tunnel on his way to the south. But for the most part the modern tourist may traverse Europe many times in many directions and yet never find himself in Savoy.

It is a land apart, formed by nature to be the home of an independent State, so that only within the last half-century has it found its final place in the great nationality of France. French it now most certainly is, notwithstanding its old connection with Italy, yet with a certain individuality. Anyone familiar with Provence and other regions of Southern France here finds himself in a different land among a different people. He has left behind not only the Mediterranean olives, but the typical Mediterranean people, the slender, long-headed Ligurian race, nervous and restless and loquacious, a little overweighted by the ancient Roman traditions among which they live. Here we are among people of the round-headed Alpine race, a less artistic but also a less lazy race, honest, hospitable, industrious, of at least as genuinely French quality as the Provençals, yet with a pleasant tinge of Italian and Spanish elements. Subtle reminiscences of Italy and Spain, sometimes too intangible to describe, frequently meet the traveller who knows those lands. Chambéry, especially, the capital, where the Spaniards once ruled, has still to some extent withstood the tendency to imitate Paris, which has spoilt most French provincial towns. Its narrow and sombre streets, with their quaint and solid architecture, haunt us with reminiscences which seem trans-Pyrenean as well as trans-Alpine. Its women, too, still have a singular distinction and beauty that is not altogether French, or even Savoisian, and we remember how Rousseau, recalling the days when he gave music-lessons to the girls of Chambéry, could not think of one who was not charming. . . .

The special note of Savoy seems to be a gracious harmony between the land and its people. These park-like stretches undulating afar seem, to the casual glance, left idly to the hands of nature in her mildest moods; nowhere do we catch sight of those rough edges and ugly scars which mark the progress of Man across the earth's fair surface. Yet at every available point Man has settled himself here, from the higher regions where villages are hidden in gorges, and châlets are scattered over summer pastures, down to warmer, more luxuriant and prosperous districts. In this gracious harmony may be said to lie the peculiar charm of Savoy, its amenity, as we may most specifically term it, a quality which exerts a singularly soothing and yet tonic influence on the stranger who wanders hither from less happily situated lands.—HAVELOCK ELLIS, in "From Rousseau to Proust." (London: Constable. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

Blue Birds on a Gray Day

A CAIRN of hollow boulders
had locked us from the skies;
We walked with heavy shoulders
And drooping eyes.

But how our hearts have risen!—
Promethean sparks glint blue—
Two birds have drilled our prison
And let Spring through!

KENNETH PORTER

Michelangelo's David

A GIGANTIC block of marble had been delivered in 1464 to Agostino di Duccio by the Board of Works of S. Maria del Fiore, in Florence, to be used for the statue of a prophet. The work had been interrupted at this point. The Gonfalonier Soderini wanted to entrust the completion of it to Leonardo da Vinci, but in August, 1502, it was given to Michelangelo and he set to work on it at once. From that block of marble came forth the colossal David. By January 25, 1504, the work was completed and a commission of artists among whom were Botticelli, Filippino Lippi, Leonardo da Vinci and Perugino was considering where it should be placed. They hesitated between the Loggia dei Lanzi and the entrance of the Palace of the Signory. The latter position was decided upon at the expressed preference of Michelangelo. The architects of the Duomo, Simone del Pollajuolo (Cronaca), Antonio da San Gallo, Baccio d'Agnolo and Bernardo della Cecca were charged with the transportation of the enormous mass of stone which was placed in position on the eighth of June, 1504, on the left of the entrance to the Palazzo Vecchio where until then the Judith of Donatello had stood.

To-day the David is in the Accademia di Belle Arti in Florence. There it is in too confined a space. We can perhaps judge better what he really is from the reproduction in bronze, which on the hill of San Miniato raises its inspiring silhouette above the town. Incredible energy emanates from that gigantic force in repose—from that great face in the small head, and from that huge body with the slender waist, thin arms and the enormous hands with great veins and heavy fingers.

All of Michelangelo is there in that mixture of proud nobility and almost barbarous vulgarity. He is all there, and he only, entirely regardless of his subject.—From "Michelangelo," by ROMAIN ROLLAND, translated by Frederick Street. (New York: Boni.)

מיטווירקונג

(אויסגערופענס פאר דעם „קריסטיאן סייענס מאניטאר")

אז פילע מענשן זוכען עפעס וואס זאל זיי מאכען אין שטאנד צו ווירקען צוזאמען אייניגער מיט דעם צוויישען אלס אינדיווידועלן, אלס גרופען, און אלס נאציאָנען, זעהט זיך קלאָר אריס דורך די פערשידענע שטרעבונגען וועלכע זיינען אין דער פראָצעס פון עניוויקלונג דורכאויס דער נאנצער וועלט היינט צו טאָג. דיזע שטרעבונגען פאנגען זיך אן פון א מיטווירקונג־פערזאָנלעכקייט ביז צו אינטערנאציאָנאלע שותריגקייטען. דער קערן פון דער קוסטן צום בעשלום, אז דיזע שטרעבונגען וויינען אן אויף א מיטווירקונג־נעדער נעמיטם־צושאנדע. וואס מוז זיך טוה כל טוף אויס־לאָזען אין וויים־פערשרייטע דעזולטאטען צו די ביי־גער פון אלע מדינות.

אבער וואס מעהרער די נעשיהטענישען קומען פאר, איינס נאך־ן אנדערן. מיט פרשטויגליכער שנעלקיים, אלץ מעהר בערויזליך וועדט עס, אז די וואהרע מיט־ווירקונג מוז נעפינגען א הערערן פונדאמענט פון ווילכען זיך אויסדרוקען ווי בלויז דער אויסגלייך פון מאטעריעלע צושטענדע, אדער די נערעכטיגע אויס־גלייך פון מאטעריעלע פערמעגענס. אבוואהל אזא אויסגלייך וון אזא אויסמוילונג זיינען העכסט ווינ־טיג.

איין דעפיניציאָן פון דעם וואָרט „מיטווירקונג־איז „די מהאם פון ארבייטען צוואמען פאר א געמיי־שאפטליכען צוועק." אייניגע פערזאָנען קענען גלויבען, אז דאס מיטם בלויז א מיין נעמיינשאפטליכע שטרע־בונג, זאל דאס ציעל פון אזא שטרעבונג זיין אי גוט אי שלעכט. אבער אזא גלויבען איז נים אנדערש ווי א פאלשער בערוף פון דעם אמתיגן איהאלט פון דער מיטווירקונג. עס ווערט נעזאָגט, אז „מענשען קענען נים דורכזיהרן קיין שום כוכח מים ערפאָלג, ווען דער איין אין אייניגער צוכונד צווישען זיי איז זעלבסט־אינטערעסע."

יעדע נעמיינשאפטליכע מהעזיקהיים פאדערט, אז יעדער אנשויל־נעהמער זאל ארבייטען מיטן נאנצען האַרצען, כדי די ארבייט זאל דורכנעפיהרט ווערען אויף אזא פאקאָמענעם אופן, אז יעדער אייניער זאל שפירען א נוץ פון דיזער מהעזיקהיים; אבער ניט דען זי איז א נוץ צו יעדען אייניעם. פערשהלט מען צו ערייכען דעם הויכען צוועק פון דיזער ארבייט, עס קען אויסקומען פאר זיהר א שווערע זאך אויצוי־נעכען די פוילקיים און אונטערקיהקען פון דעם פערד. נעמיינשאפט. אזוי זאל דאס ווילקאָמען נעהייסען ווערען פון יעדען מענשען, וואס קען בייטראָגען צום נוץ פון דער נאנצער וועלט. אבער וואס וויכטיגער איז, אז יעדער מענש זאל פערשטיין, אז ער איז נאָר א שוואכער אויסדרוק פון דער אלמעכטיגער פון דער ליבע וואס איז בעשאפען אין די הערצער פון מענשען; דען דיזע ליבע איז נעשטרעבט צו פערבינדען אלע קינדער פון גאָט אין איין ברודערשאפט פון נוטען וועלכע ווערען נעפיהרט דורך דעם נייסטען פון דער ליבע.

פילע מענטשען קריגט די פעהיגקייט זיך אפצוקעהרען פון דער אָבערפלאכע פון דער מאטעריעלער וועלט, אלס גרופען, און אלס אינדיווידועלן, אלס נרופען בעוויזן, וואס די חושים שטעלען פאר. און נאכצופאלגען די פונדאמענטאלע וואהרהיימען פון עקזיסטענץ: און, ווען דאס ווערט נעטהאן, לערנען מיר זיך אוים ווי אזוי צו אינטערקענען און צו ליבען נאָט, און אלץ א רעזולטאט דריקט זיך אוים אויף אן עפענטליכען אופן, זיין ברידערשאפט מים זיינע נעזעלען, און זיין פערוואנדשאפט מים דעם נעמיינשאפט פאטער אלס זוהן.

אלזא, ווען דער נעדאנק ווערט זיך ערהויבען איבער דעם מאטעריעלען שאטען, און ווען דערנרייכען דעם נויסמיגען נעביטעם, ווערט ער בעגרייפען דעם מאקס. אז דער נערעכטיגקייט איז א גרונד־אייגענשאפט פון נאָט, אן אייגענשאפט וואס קען ניט פאנאנדערגעטיילט ווערען פון איהר נעטיילכער שורש. דרום קענען מיר פערשטאָהן, אז די נערעכטיגקייט ווערט נים באזירט אויף די מאטעריעלע מהעזָרים, נאָר אנשטאט ווערט זי נעגרינדעט אויף דער אייביגער־נעזעצנוואהרט און ניט־ליכקיים פון דעם אונענדליכען גוטען. מערי בייקער עדדי, די עניטדעקערין און גרינדערין פון קריסטענט סויענס, שרייבט אין איהר בוך „די מענשענס אידעע פון נאָט" (1. 11). „איבער דער פלאטפארמע פון מענש־ליכע דענקען, לאָמיר בויען אנאנדער פלאטפארמע פאר נעטליכערע דענקען,—טאקע די פלאטפארמע פון דער אויבערהערשאפט פון דער נעטליכער זעעלע איבער די פיזישע חושים, כדי דער מענש זאל קענען ווירקען צוזאמען מים זיין בעשאפער, און אויך אין דער זעל־בער ציים בלויבען אונטער זיין הערשאפט."

דאס נויסמליכע אטם פון קריסטוס יעזוס איז נעווען אן אטם פון ליבע, ווען ער האָם נעלערנעט זיינע תלמידים אז זיי זאלען בעטען „אונזער פאטער וועלכער איז אין הימעל." האָם ער אנערקענט נאָם אלס דער פאטער פון אלעמען. און אין דיזער שיכות האָם ער עניטפלעקט דעם פונדאמענט פון נעטרייהיים אין מיטווירקונג, עס איז מאקי נעווען דיזע נעטרייהיים צו נאָם. דעם נוטען, ווען האָם איהם פעהיג נעמאכט דורכצופיהרן זיינע מעכטיגע ווערק צווישען מענשען. מרס. עדדי שרייבט אין איהר בוך, „די ערשטע קירך פון קריסטוס, וויסענשאפטער, און זאמלונג פון פערשידענע ארטיק־לען" (1. 189). „די דעזירונג פון דער נעטליכער ליבע שאפט איהר אלמעכטיגקיים פון דער ליבע וואָם זי בעשאפט אין די הערצער פון מענשען; דען דיזע ליבע איז נעטרייי, און עס איז נימאָ קיין נעטרייהיים וואס זאל זיין אבנעמיידט פון דיזער ליבע."

פילע מענער, פרויען, און קינדער נעפינגען אויס דורך דער קריסטענטען סויענס לעהרע ווי אזוי די ליבע ווירקט אויף דער מענשליכער ערפאהרונג, ווי אזוי זי דרינקט זיך אוים דורך מהאטען פון פרוינדליכקיים אין צערטליכקיים צו מענשען. אין צולעצ זייער קריסט־שען סויענס לעהרע ווערען זיי ערשט לעבעדיג אויף אזא אופן בעניינים, אז זיי מענגן אוים מים דעם בעטראכט ווערען אלס „ווירשים פון נאָם, און מים־ווירשים מים קריסטוס." פולוס דער אפאסטעל האָט אוים־נעדריקט א מוצע נאָמע פון ערמוטהיגונג ווען ער האָם נערעדט צו די נאלאטער מים דיזן ווערטער פון מרייסס: „מים פרויהיים האָם קריסטוס אונז בעפרייט; דרום שטעהט פעסט און פערשטריקט אויף נים ווידער מים דעם יאָך פון קנעכטשאפט ... וואהרען די נאנצע הזרה איז אין אויננם וואָרט דערפילט, די זאָלסט דיין נעזעלען ליבען ווי זיך זעלבסט."

קריסטען סויענס (די קריסטליכע ווייסענשאפט) מאכט בעקאנט די אפלקאָמענהיים פון נאָם און פון דעם מענשען—פון נאָם, דאָם פרינצוים פון דעם מענשען, און פון דעם מענשען, דאָם נעצווונ בילד אדער ווידער־שפיגלונג פון נאָם—און לערנעט, אז ווען מען ווענדעט אן די קענטניס פון דיזער וואהרהיים צו מענשליכע פראָבלעמען, בריינגט נים מרייסס צו די פערטרוועדט, פערניכטעט אונגערעכטיגקיים, און גרינדעט האַרמא־נישע בעציהונגען צווישען מענשען. אין דעם קריסט־שען סויענס מעקקסיבור, „ווייסענשאפט און נעזונד מים א שלוסעל צו די הויליגע שריפטען" שרייבט מרס. עדדי, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (זז. 469 470): „מים איין אפאטער, דאָם הייסט נאָם, ווען די נאנצע מענשליכע פאמיליע ברידער נעווען; און מים איין נע־מיהט, מאקט דאָם נעמיינה פון נאָם דעם נוטען. ווען די ברידערשאפט פון מענשען בעשטאנען פון ליבע און וואהרהיים, און ווען איך נעהאָם אן אויהרים פון פריינדש און נוטסיגע מאכט. ווען ליבע בילדען נוטיג־קייט די נעזעלשאפט."

דער וואָם וואלם וועלען בעקומען אויבערמאַיאָ וועגען קריסטענטע סויענס לימעראטור. וואס ווערם אויסנע־נעבען איז דער אידיישער שפראך, זאל שרייבען אן מא־כען זיין פערלאנג בעקאנט צו דער קריסטענטי סויענס פאבליקיישן סאסיעטי, באסטאן, מאסאטשוסעטס, י. ס. א. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Co-operation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THAT many people are searching for something which will enable them to co-operate with one another as individuals, as groups, and as nations is evidenced by various efforts in process of development throughout the world today. Beginning with small numbers to provide better for the needs of daily living, and extending to church affiliations, peace societies, councils of arbitrations, and finally to the League of Nations for settlement of international difficulties—these efforts all point to a co-operative-mindedness that must eventuate in far-reaching results to the citizens of all countries.

It is becoming more and more apparent, however, as events follow each other with amazing swiftness, that true co-operation must find a higher basis than the mere adjustment of material conditions, or than the equitable distribution of material possessions, even though such adjustment and distribution are of paramount importance.

One definition of co-operation is, "The act of working jointly together." Some persons might believe this to mean merely collective effort of some kind, be the objective either good or bad; but this would be a misconception of true co-operation. It has been said that "men cannot co-operate successfully for any purpose if the sole bond between them is self-interest."

Joint activity requires the wholehearted effort of each participant to the end of complete accomplishment for the benefit of all, and unless this right effort is brought to fruition, the high purpose of co-operation is not attained. It may seem hard to give up the inertia of mortal mind, and more difficult still to let go of some hope of personal advantage; but only as the understanding of God, divine Principle, Love, as taught in Christian Science, is implanted in the human heart, and consciousness is thereby lifted above the mesmerism of self-ishness and greed, can there be any genuine co-operation in the home, in society, or among the nations.

That which is generally accepted as human justice may have many different phases, each arising from some human experience, preference, or prejudice. These differences of opinion only serve to fix thought more closely on material methods, and thereby delay right accomplishment.

Co-operation, according to the teachings of Christian Science, demands allegiance to the idea of brotherhood, and brotherhood is based on the fatherhood of God, who is Love. The earnest student of this Science is enabled to turn thought away from the contemplation of materiality, and its aggressive sense testimony, to the fundamental truths of being; and, as this is done, he learns to acknowledge and love God, thereby demonstrating his sonship with the Father and his brotherhood with his fellow men.

Thought thus lifted above the material to the spiritual will perceive that justice is an attribute of God, inseparable from its divine source. Therefore justice is not based on material theories, but on the ever-presence and availability of infinite good. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "The People's Idea of God" (p. 11), "Above the platform of human rights let us build another staging for diviner claims,—even the supremacy of Soul over sense, wherein man cooperates with and is made subject to his Maker."

The ministry of Christ Jesus was a ministry of love. When he taught his disciples to pray, "Our Father which art in heaven," he acknowledged God as the Father of all. Thereby he revealed the foundation of loyalty and co-operation. It was this loyalty to God, good, that enabled him to do his mighty works among men. Mrs. Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 189), "The government of divine Love derives its omnipotence from the love it creates in the heart of man; for love is allegiant, and there is no loyalty apart from love."

Many men, women, and children are learning how love operates in human experience, finding expression in deeds of kindness and compassionate tenderness to others. Their lives are being transformed through the study of Christian Science, so that they may be rightly regarded as "heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ." Paul sounded a profound note of encouragement when he admonished the Galatians in these words (5:1, 14): "Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage. . . . For all the law is fulfilled in one word, even in this; Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

Christian Science declares the perfection of God and man—God, the Principle of man, and man the exact image or reflection of God—and teaches that the understanding of this truth, when applied to human problems, comforts the sorrowing, eradicates injustice, and establishes harmonious relations among men. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes (pp. 469, 470): "With one Father, even God, the whole family of man would be brethren; and with one Mind and that God, or good, the brotherhood of man would consist of Love and Truth, and have unity of Principle and spiritual power which constitute divine Science."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Late Afternoon

THE town, a tiny chromo is of heather gray,
As soft as twilight smoke
From friendly chimneys;
And quaint and crude, the sky
Is painted in with wash of pink—
Pink, bright as peppermint.

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

Elm-Lace

THE old, old elm has put on clouds of lace
Delicate as a bride's. A dawn-like grace
Covers a million dark-twigged memories.
A dryad gaiety is in her face.
And, light as lilac-spray against the skies,
New wonder is upborne by ancient stress.
I marvel at a mortal thing so wise
To heal the feud of Time and Loveliness!

—KARLE WILSON BAKER, in "Dreamers on Horseback." (Dallas, Texas: The Southwest Press.)

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Parkman Out for Attorney General; Campbell Resists School Budget Cut

Boston Today

Parkman Seeks State Ticket Place

Somewhat rounding out the Republican ticket in Masachusetts, State Senator Henry Parkman Jr. today announced his candidacy for the Attorney Generalship of the Commonwealth.

By this action he took himself out of the gubernatorial and U. S. senatorial contest. It had been predicted he might oppose Governor Curley for either office.

As Senator from Boston's Back Bay section he has consistently opposed the Governor's policies, especially the financial moves. He has been a member of the Republican bloc that has most actively gone after the Governor from all angles, including attacks on his budget.

What Mr. Parkman's decision means: Up and Down Beacon Hill: Page 10.

Harvard to Lose Professor Gay

Edwin Francis Gay, Henry Lee professor of economic history, will retire as a member of the Harvard faculty to take effect Sept. 1, it was authoritatively learned today.

Known as one of the foremost authorities on the industrial revolution, Professor Gay has been at Harvard since 1902. He was the first dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, 1908-1919. From 1920 to 1923 he was president of the New York Evening Post.

At Harvard, Professor Gay inaugurated the Bureau of Business Research, which has done pioneer work in the United States in the collection and analysis of figures showing margin, expenses and profits of retail and wholesale business. He is now director of the National Bureau of Economic Research, New York City.

Professor Gay received an honorary LL. D. degree from Harvard in 1918 and a Litt. D. from Manchester University, England, in 1933. He was a member of the Harvard board of overseers, 1920 to 1924.

Two Cars Collide In Boylston Tube

A subway car collision in the Boylston Street subway caused a 30-minute tieup today and resulted in injuries to five persons.

The crash, involving an outward-bound Francis Street-Huntington Avenue car and a Brighton, Newton, Watertown trolley occurred at 12:55 a. m., the Boston Elevated Railway reported. The tracks were finally cleared at 1:25. In addition to the persons injured, three of whom were taken to the City Hospital, a score of others were shaken up.

The accident occurred when the Francis Street car stopped in the subway, east of the switch, while the conductor replaced the trolley, which slipped off the overhead wire. The Brighton, Newton, Watertown car crashed into the rear end of the standing trolley. The Huntington Avenue trolley carried 40 passengers, the Brighton car 68. Several hundred outward board passangers were delayed while the tracks were cleared.

'Twas Plenty Cool Just Off Boston

It was cold yesterday only 200 miles east of Boston.

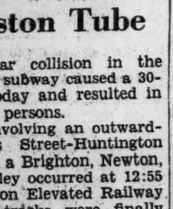
Passengers arriving here today on the Excalibur of the American Export Lines complained that temperatures all day Sunday were around 40 degrees, while Bostonians sweltered under readings as high as 91.

Experiences of passengers abroad were unusually varied—Palestine police restricting travel—hire of motorcars or even horses by tourists banned owing to rioting by organized Arabs attempting to force the Government to curb the influx of Jews—seeing South Africa by airplane—unrest in Spain laid to Communists.

George W. Olinger of Denver, Colo., director of Rotary International, traveled five months with Mrs. Olinger and Frank W. Farmer, also of Denver, to speak before scores of Rotary clubs in South Africa.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat overcast and considerably cooler tonight and Tuesday; moderate northwesterly and northerly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; much cooler.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy and much cooler tonight; Tuesday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest to north winds and weather partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	70	91	Minneapolis	62	78
Bermuda	70	70	New Orleans	76	80
Chicago	64	80	New York	68	86
Denver	54	74	Norfolk	72	90
Helena	54	78	Philadelphia	72	88
Jacksonville	74	80	St. Louis	70	86
Kansas City	62	70	San Francisco	54	58
Los Angeles	58	64	Washington	74	90
Miami	76	78			

A—9 a. m., D. S. T., May 25.
B—Maximum, May 24.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3:52 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Tuesday, 4:07 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:38 p. m.

Cooler Weather Follows Heat Wave

A TEMPERATURE of 72 degrees at noon, with even cooler weather predicted for tonight, gave Boston a welcome respite today after a record heat wave had sent an estimated 300,000 persons to beaches and other resorts yesterday. The temperature reached 91 at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

An unexpected event was witnessed by the crowds which thronged Revere Beach yesterday, when a fire started in a bowling alley within only 30 feet of a bandstand where Governor Curley and other speakers were participating in memorial exercises for those who perished in the World War.

The Governor and his escorts were driven from the bandstand as the flimsy quarters of the alley brought engines from Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Lynn and East Boston. Damage was estimated at $25,000.

Following a day which made Boston the hottest city in the nation, The Boston Weather Bureau forecast somewhat overcast and considerably cooler weather for tonight and tomorrow.

Vets Preference Upheld in Senate

War veterans were assured continuance, at least for the time being, of their preference in civil service examinations today when the Senate rejected a bill calling for repeal of such a preference. The lower House had already voted against the bil, so the issue is now past consideration until the next session. It was argued that those too young to serve during the last war should not be discriminated against.

Plan for Relief Of Realty Offered

A two-point program to end what it termed a confiscatory tax on real estate was laid before the House Ways and Means Committee by the Boston Real Estate Exchange today.

The proposed bill would:

1. Limit appropriations of cities and towns to the average of the five years preceding.

2. Require all state revenue above the amount raised in 1934 be distributed to cities and towns.

Charles M. Rogerson, Boston tax attorney speaking for the exchange, explained that for two decades some relief has been sought for real estate owners. This has resulted in officials finding new sources of income, like income taxes, gasoline excises, and so forth, but, he said, as fast as new funds were found, new ways to spend them were also discovered.

The bill sponsored by the Real Estate Exchange would, he said, peg the expenditures of municipalities and then provide that all income from gasoline taxes, income taxes, dog racing taxes and so on shall be given to cities and towns to reduce the real estate tax.

Real estate taxes, Mr. Rogerson told the committee and the large group of spectators who crammed hearing room 370 this afternoon, took up the slack during recent depression years when other incomes dwindled. It deserves consideration now, he urged.

His bill provides that starting next year each city and town in the Commonwealth must stay within the limits of what it spent in an average year of the five preceding yearly periods, but excepts expenditures for relief and debt service charges.

The bill has two safety valves, he said, which permit some flexibility in case of emergency.

Mr. Rogerson's bill was offered as a substitute for the measure which would flatly lop off 25 per cent from city and town tax rates.

Barbados Job Awaits Sculptor

Sculptors usually go seeking commissions, but today a commission practically walked into the arms of whatever Boston sculptor may be able to fulfill it. Off the Canadian National steamship Lady Hawkins today stepped Lady Gilbert Carter, formerly Gertrude Codman of Boston. Delighted at arriving once again in her native city, Lady Carter said that she had come to locate a local sculptor to execute a design of her own drawing to be used as a memorial in a public park in Barbados.

Lady Carter explained that the memorial is to honor Miss Margaret Packer of Barbados, in recognition of her civic endeavors. She said that Miss Packer was particularly noted for her arrangements of flower beds in Barbados. The natives delighted with this art, and wishing to honor her publicly subscribed to a fund to erect a memorial. Lady Carter drew a public drinking fountain design which was acceptable to the Barbadans and hastened to Boston to find an artist to transfer it from paper to stone.

Coast Guard Saves Disabled Trawler

Coast guardsmen chalked up another rescue today when the patrol boat, Faunce, towed the Boston steam trawler Tide about 150 miles to Boston. The Tide was fishing on the South Channel grounds when the boiler developed a leak. A radio call for help was sent the coast guard before the steam power failed. The Faunce reached Finn's Ledge, at the entrance of Boston Harbor early this afternoon.

Boston Today

School Budget Cut Refused by Board

Boston's School Superintendent threw down the gauntlet to Mayor Mansfield today, flatly refusing to shave another penny from the $17,-200,000 school budget. The Mayor has the budget in his hands for study and had asked the committee to consider reducing it by $200,000.

"It can't be done," asserted Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of schools and official of the school committee, "we have been over the budget thoroughly and cannot cut another cent from it without reducing salaries. I will insist that salaries be maintained. On that score the Mayor will not be permitted to interfere."

Dr. Campbell charged the Mayor with "virtually trying to shut down the city's schools."

The Mayor has the right to veto the budget, but his veto may be set aside by a four-out-of-five majority. Dr. Campbell said the committee stands unanimously in favor of the budget. He pointed out that it is about $200,000 less than it was last year.

Motion to Halt Budget Defeated

A last-minute surprise move of House Republicans this afternoon to halt passage of the Governor's budget failed by a vote of 115 to 102. The move was made when the budget bill came up for enactment.

Ford Return Gives $3,565,617 Profit

Although the Ford Motor Company is privately owned, it must file a yearly report of its earnings with the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation in Boston. Massachusetts is the only place in the world where the firm's earnings are publicly filed. That's why there was a stir in the office of Henry F. Long, tax commissioner, today as the figures were made known.

A 1935 profit of $3,565,617 was reported. This is equivalent to $1.03 a share on the 3,452,900 shares of $5 par value. This is about half the profit reported last year, but is in striking contrast with the $79,247,-669 loss reported in 1932.

More Ford figures: Financial Page.

Curley Urges Loan In Slum Clearance

Governor Curley sent a special message to the Legislature today urging the passage of legislation which would permit cities and towns to appropriate sums of money for low-cost housing and slum clearance.

Under the present housing law, municipalities desiring to enter this type of housing construction may set up authorities, but such authorities must receive 100 per cent grant from the Federal Government.

The Governor explained that under the Wagner bill, now pending in Congress, the Government's share in housing projects is 45 per cent, the remaining funds to be raised by the local communities. Governor Curley said that he had stressed these facts in his message to the Legislature but that nothing had been done about it.

Today, he said:

"As matters stand now, if before the next session no further provision is made for the use of federal funds for grants to local housing authorities, the people of Massachusetts, although contributing in their taxes to these funds, will be unable to get any benefit from them, and we will see slum clearance and low-rent housing projects being carried out in other states by the use of our own tax money. For such a situation, the Legislature alone will be responsible."

Real estate interests have objected to low-cost housing, said Governor Curley, because they feared subsidized competition. However, he argued that the people affected by slum clearance and low rent housing projects will never be housed by private industry.

The Governor also considered the hesitation to increase taxation. He pointed out, however, that slums are not assets to the city even in a purely monetary sense and always cost the city or town in which they are located far more in municipal service and in prevention and repression of crime and diseases than is derived from them in taxes.

Herman Firm Gets U. S. Shoe Order

Contract for the making of 70,560 pairs of leather laced boots has been awarded the Joseph M. Herman Shoe Company of Boston and Millis, Col. George Luberdoff, commanding officer of the Boston U. S. Army Quartermaster Depot, announced today.

The boots will be manufactured at the Millis plant, the Colonel said, and will cost the army $3.80 a pair.

Food Sent to Eskimos

JUNEAU, Alaska, May 25 (AP)—Faced with food shortage among the Eskimos of an isolated north Alaska region, the United States lifted its ban on reindeer killing, as a dog sled loaded with emergency food rations started from Barrow.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs dispatched the sled to the district, which lies between Point Barrow and Demarcation Point, in the arctic circle.

Filene Attack Upon Chamber Called "Stunt"

President of U. S. Business Body Says Bostonian Quit Long Ago

Leadership Assailed

Edward A. Filene's letter to the United States Chamber of Commerce, in which the Boston department store head withdraws his cooperation from the Chamber and criticizes it for dealing with opinions instead of with facts, was overshadowed somewhat today by a series of surrounding events.

In Washington, it was reported that Mr. Filene actually had resigned from the national chamber in April, 1935, and that his letter sent last night to its officials in Washington represents a widening breach with the organization of which he was a director and cofounder.

Branded as "Stunt"

In Rochester, Harper Sibley, president of the chamber, characterized Mr. Filene's action as "just one of his little stunts." According to Mr. Sibley, the Boston merchant "hasn't been a member of the United States Chamber of Commerce for several years."

In Boston, when Mr. Filene was informed of Mr. Sibley's statement, he said, "That is not true." Then he went on to explain that he recently had attended a committee meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce in Washington, but that he had not been at the meeting earlier this spring of the national chamber in Washington.

Aside from Mr. Sibley, chamber officials would not comment upon Mr. Filene's statement, following the same course as when the American Automobile Manufacturers Association left the body this spring. The difficulties of the chamber as a middle-of-the-road business group representing the widespread and frequently conflicting views of divergent elements in the business life, are represented in the two occurrences.

Held Too Lenient

On one side, the officials who sit in the palatial chamber building not far from the White House in the capital, are attacked as being too lenient with alleged New Deal misdeeds, while a so-called "liberal" wing represented by Mr. Filene, finds fault with its position from the other side.

However, Mr. Filene states that long after he had begun to despair of the chamber's failure to study the basic changes in the whole question of business, he had continued his membership.

"I have participated actively and prominently in all chamber affairs," he said today, adding that two months ago Filene department store directors had decided to withdraw from their membership in the chamber, but that this step had been "entirely without my knowledge."

In his letter to the president and directors of the chamber, Mr. Filene says:

"As plainly as I can state my position, I have been forced to the conclusion that the United States Chamber of Commerce, as at present organized, is not an organization of business but rather an organization of business men—meeting not to study business in a business way, . . . but either to promote the special views of certain prominent people in the business world, or at best to discover and express the fixed opinion of the membership concerning matters which, in the most successful modern business organizations, would be referred as a matter of course to fact-finding research."

Fact-Finding Laboratories

Mr. Filene then points out that the manufacturing policies of industries are not and cannot be determined by anyone's opinion. They are determined by "the facts disclosed in their great fact-finding laboratories." By abandoning the very method of business itself, Mr. Filene does not believe that the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Young G. O. P. Drafts Planks For Campaign

End to Spoils System Demanded at New England Meeting

Bridges Consulted

A platform, almost identical with that suggested by Gov. H. Stiles Bridges of New Hampshire a week ago in New York, was adopted yesterday at the final session of the three-day convention of the New England Young Republican Council in Boston. Addressing Saturday's session of the council, Governor Bridges reiterated his suggestion that the platform would be a good one to submit to the National Republican Convention to be held next June in Cleveland.

With the adoption of the platform the Young Republicans included a preamble, asserting that the party in power "challenges the long-cherished ideal of democracy with a new conception of government, alien and repugnant to the American people. They have attempted to destroy the guarantee of human rights contained in our Constitution. They have squandered our resources with wasteful prodigality and have broken the solemn pledges which induced the American people to place them in power."

Borah Resolution Defeated

Despite earlier predictions of impending discord the resolutions were adopted in harmony. A resolution was rejected calling upon Senator William E. Borah of Idaho and a presidential candidate to stop "confusing issues with personalities and allowing his supporters to drag down the level of his debate from principle to prejudice."

The 12 planks of the platform are as follows:

1. Belief that the problems of the United States can be solved under the Constitution, which, if inadequate, should be amended by the people themselves.

2. Opposition to any attempt to curtail or abolish any of the powers now exercised by the Supreme Court.

Spoils System Assailed

3. The favoring of an immediate abandonment of the spoils system and a return to former civil service policies.

4. The working out with extreme care of unemployment and old-age insurance systems.

5. Simplification of government and a general reduction of expenditures.

Sound Currency

6. The establishment of a sound currency and the calling of an international conference to fix relative value of their currencies and ours.

7. The removal of restrictions on production, in the belief that an increase in production would create employment and enhance purchasing power.

8. A tariff designed to safeguard American wage standards, but not for the enrichment of special interests.

Views on Taxation

9. A sane system of taxation and a greater proportion of direct taxation.

10. A wise and honest regulation of public utilities.

11. Free organization of labor and a reaffirmation of labor's right to collective bargaining.

12. The handling of relief by state and local authorities with federal aid only in case of need, and then to be administered solely by state and local authorities.

As had been expected there was no stand taken upon the candidacy of any of the numerous aspirants for the Republican presidential nomination.

Toy Balloon on Long Hop

PALMER, Mass., May 25 (AP)—Miss Marion Knowlton said she found a large toy balloon outside her bedroom window early today which apparently had flown there from Crabtree, Ky. She said attached to it was a card asking the finder to write to William C. Jackson, Crabtree, Ky.

Start Early as Architects

Samuel Scott — The House They Designed — Thomas B. Akin Jr.

Harvard Preens Itself to Greet Visiting Throng

Harvard's annual sprucing up, which takes place every spring with the mobilization of painters, carpenters, masons and gardeners, and which insures a trim, fresh appearance for the commencement season, has double importance this year, for Harvard in celebrating its 300th anniversary will be on view to several thousand members of the public and more than 10,000 alumni from late June into mid-September.

Preparations were started a year ago and all normal operations will be completed by the end of June. A few undertakings especially for the Tercentenary will be carried out during the summer. Most notable of these will be the setting up of a Tercentenary theater in Sever Quadrangle, bounded by Widener Library, Univeristy Hall, Memorial Church and Sever Hall, to seat 15,-000 people.

Doing Many Kinds of Jobs

The army of skilled workmen now numbers between 300 and 400 and they are to be seen everywhere about the university, from the top of the towers of the houses down by the river to the museums on Oxford Street; inside buildings and out; up in trees and down on hands and knees in the grass.

The normal schedule of painting, in which each building is painted about once every five years, was slightly modified for this occasion. Some that were to have been done last year were put off a year, and others due next season have had their touching-up done ahead of time, so that Harvard may put its best foot forward for the celebration.

The towers which gleam so brightly from the Boston side of the Charles are receiving another coat of the special white paint which has been developed for them. Those having colored or gilt domes are being brightened up.

Paint and Grass

Wadsworth House, the only wooden building in the Yard and the second oldest, dating from 1726, has received what must be about its fortieth coat of paint, of special tint and composition. Fortunately all 40 layers are not now on the walls, having been burned and scraped off every second or third time around. Otherwise the building would have added an inch or two to its all-over dimensions.

Some shrub-planting is being done this year, but most that was planned on was done a year ago, so that the bushes would be in flourishing condition for this summer. The courtyards of Standard, Gore and McKinlock Houses were given special attention, since they had not been fully landscaped after completion. Some of this type of work was done in the Yard also.

The Yard grass needed rather special attention this year, since the seeding done last year did not flourish in the cold and rainy spring, and was not strong enough to stand the punishment it receives at the hands of Commencement crowds.

Students at 'Tech' Design Building As Class Project

Acquaintance with advanced work in their chosen profession of architecture comes early for two Massachusetts Institute of Technology students who designed an attractive home and will supervise construction.

Usually design is associated with later studies in architecture than the freshman and sophomore years, but Samuel Scott, freshman, of Weymouth, and Thomas B. Akin Jr. of New Bedford, a sophomore, chose and negotiated the purchase of a lot as a class project, and will supervise every stage of construction under actual conditions of architectural practice.

The house is a seventeenth century colonial structure of seven rooms. It was designed after careful research to meet the requirements of comfort and good taste as well as economy, for an average family. When completed, the house will be marketed and the proceeds used for carrying out a similar project by next year's class.

Pair Plans Cruise To Baltimore in Outrigger Canoe

Like the traditional sailor who hired a rowboat when he had shore leave, two American seamen, members of the crew of the Memphis City, recently arrived from the Far East, plan to sail from Boston to Norfolk, Va., and thence to Baltimore, Md., in their Philippine Island "outrigger" canoe.

When the Memphis City was at Manila, John Burman of Pittsburgh and Samuel Raymond of Jersey City, N. J., two of the crew, purchased a 12-foot native boat, weighing 100 pounds, whose "hull" is a matting treated with rubber and oil over a bamboo frame.

A single mast and sizable sail give the light craft a great speed. A framework extends from each side of the body like the wings of an airplane. One man stands on the "wing" opposite to the one over which the sail is spread, giving proper balance to the frail-looking craft.

On reaching Boston the men were paid off, unshipped their craft, made several practice "skims" about the harbor from the Army Base with the curious watching the preparations and the Coast Guard casting a "weather eye" in their direction.

Maine WPA Chief Hands Resignation To Bowdoin College

BRUNSWICK, Maine, May 25 (AP)—Albert Abrahamson had chosen definitely today to continue as Maine Works Progress administrator. His resignation from the Bowdoin College faculty, effective June 30, was in President Kenneth C. M. Sill's hands.

Mr. Abrahamson was nearing the end of a two-year leave of absence from an assistant professorship of economics. The college grants its professors no longer leaves.

The appointee of Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, said he would continue in the WPA post "as long as Mr. Hopkins and I maintain our present harmonious understanding as to the proper methods of conducting a works relief program."

Mr. Hopkins, unable to compose differences of Gov. Louis J. Brann and other Maine Democratic chieftains, appointed Mr. Abrahamson last July.

U. S. Supreme Court Backs Bay State Tax On Alien Companies

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—A Massachusetts excise tax on foreign corporations engaged in business within the State was held constitutional today by the Supreme Court. It had been challenged by the Atlantic Lumber Company of Boston.

The unanimous opinion, delivered by Justice Sutherland, affirmed a ruling by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court last Dec. 3 which upheld the levy.

The lower court ruled the lumber company was doing business within the State, and ordered payment of a $1508 tax on "corporate excess for 1932."

The company contended the tax burdened interstate commerce in violation of the Constitution. It said it maintained other offices in Buffalo, New York City, Brooklyn and Toronto, Ont.

Churches Act To End Legal Race Betting

Boycott Threat Averted by Action Through Denominations

Voters Registered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 25—As Rhode Island race track patrons took account of their winnings and losses during the first meet at Narragansett Park in Pawtucket, religious groups, supported by civic units and business men's associations today began completing arrangements for another drive to end legal pari-mutuel betting and limiting, if not entirely ending, horse races at the state track.

Although the business men will not take as prominent a part in the movement as a year ago, when their opposition melted away because of the threat of a patronage boycott by the hundreds of workers at the track, it was reliably learned that they will aid financially and morally in the 1936 drive under the membership of the various church groups.

Politicians Pushed Aside

It was said that there has been such a turn-over of workers at the track that those who were opposed to the "reformers" of a year ago are now on their side. It was also learned that several influential politicians who were close to the management have been dropped and are anxious to square accounts. Among those who will not have an unusually active part in the conduct of the track this year will be John F. Letendre of Woonsocket, G. O. P. leader of the Blackstone Valley.

Neither the management nor Mr. Letendre will make any statements regarding the new policy, which literally left the latter on the "outside," but it is understood that his followers disapprove of the action, and that they plan to retaliate.

Resolution Revived

The Providence City Council is also reported to be ready to take up again the resolution which it allowed to be forgotten in committee after it was found that the supporters had been frightened away when the horse-race supporters "packed meetings" in the City Hall. Councilman Frederick B. Joost has made it known that he will lead the move again, despite the fact that a resolution he sponsored last year failed to be reported out of his committee.

It cannot be determined as yet whether the Bristol Town Council will fall in line with Providence as it did a year ago, but it was reliably learned that the town fathers had disapproved persons on the municipay pay roll betting on horses.

Representation in Assembly

The Rhode Island Baptist Convention is actively engaged in the campaign against the racing and is being given the support of the interdenominational groups. Their effort at the present is to elect members of the General Assembly at the polls in November who are known to be in sympathy with their cause.

At a recent meeting the delegates voted to secure a registration of 23,000 voters before the books close on June 30. If this objective is reached, the executive board feels confident that it will have little difficulty in selecting the representatives and state senators to amend the present horse-racing law. It was pointed out that these 23,000 voters are listed as members of their denomination in this State.

Hope in G. O. P.

A spokesman for the convention said that the convention members also intend to invite other religious groups and civic and welfare organizations to join them.

Judging from the interest already displayed by church-goers, the anti-horse race units will be a powerful factor in the coming election. It seems to be the general opinion that if the Republicans come into control of the State, their first move will be against the Pawtucket track.

This is anticipated because of the known friendliness of President O'Hara and City Auditor Thomas P. McCoy of Pawtucket, Democratic leader of the Blackstone Valley. It is also known that at the opening of the recent meet all known Republican attendants were dismissed to make places for Democratic supporters and relatives and friends of present Democratic officeholders.

Citizens "Victimized"

The decision of the annual R. I. Episcopal Convention to work for the abolition of the horse racing after the "sport" had been severely condemned in resolutions, is said to be carrying much weight.

Rt. Rev. James DeWolf Perry, D.D., Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, in a lengthy address at the convention, urged his people to take steps to end the racing.

"We have seen the citizenship of a State, conspicuously in Rhode Island, victimized by organized gambling on a colossal scale and on official authority for profits taken from people upon shameless pretexts," Bishop Perry declared.

W.C.T.U. Gain in Members Announced at Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., May 25—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has received 402 new members this year, it was brought out at a state institute presided over by Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, state president.

A play, "Winning That Member," was given by state officers, with Mrs. Grace M. Putnam of Boston, state corresponding secretary, taking a leading part.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Miss Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Malden, in the Church Edifice, Main and Spring Streets, 8.

Theaters

"SAINT JOAN" (Boston Opera House)—Katharine Cornell starred in drama by Bernard Shaw. (One week only.) Staged by Guthrie McClintic; settings and costumes by Joe Mielziner, 8:15. (No one will be seated during first scene.)

Movies

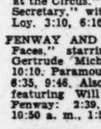
COLONIAL THEATER—"The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 2:15, 8:15.

MODERN—"Till We Meet Again," with Herbert Marshall. 9, 11:33 a. m., 4:49, 7:22, 10:05. Also "Florida Special," featuring Jack Oakie and Sally Eilers, 10:22 a. m., 12:55, 3:38, 6:10, 8:54.

EXETER—Warner Oland in "Charlie Chan at the Circus." 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Wife vs. Secretary," with Clark Gable and Myrna Loy. 3:10, 6:10, 9:05.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Forgotten Faces," starring Herbert Marshall and Gertrude Michael. Fenway: 1, 4:09, 7, 10:10. Paramount: 9:22 a. m., 12:23, 3:34, 6:35, 9:46. Also "A Connecticut Yankee," featuring Will Rogers and Myrna Loy. Fenway: 2:39, 5:30, 8:40. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 1:51, 5:02, 8:03.

UNIVERSITY—Al Jolson in "The Singing Kid." 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. Also "Thirteen Hours by Air." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.



BOSTON — Frank Buck's "Fang and Claw." 10:17 a. m., 1:13, 4:09, 7:05, 10. Also "Bridge of Sighs." 11:49 a. m., 2:45, 5:41, 8:36.

MEMORIAL — "Show Boat," with Irene Dunne, Allan Jones, Charles Winninger, and many others. 10 a. m., 12, 2:12, 4:04, 6:24, 8:34, 10:30.

METROPOLITAN—Joe E. Brown in "Sons of Guns," with Joan Blondell. 11 a. m., 1:52, 4:42, 7:32, 10:24. Stage: Tito Guizar heading a Broadway variety revue.

Tonight at the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—Italian Night, 8:30.

Marcia Reale Italiana.....Gabetti
Ballet Suite from "Aida".....Verdi
Serenade .....Toselli
Fantasia, "Pagliacci".....Leoncavallo
Overture to "William Tell".....Rossini
Aria, "Che gelida manina," from La Bohème .....Puccini
Soloist: Francesco Albanese
Rhapsody, "Italia".....Casella
Ballet of the Hours from "La Gioconda" .....Ponchielli
Waltz, "Il Bacio" .....Arditi
Dance of the Camorrista from "The Jewels of the Madonna".....Wolf-Ferrari

FINE ARTS—Yanina Jeimo in "Three Women." (Russian dialogue, with English titles.) 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Recorded Mozart's Symphony in D Major played by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Arturo Toscanini. Daily at 12:45. Also a Walt Disney cartoon, "Broken Toys."

UPTOWN—"The Moon's Our Home," with Margaret Sullavan and Henry Fonda. 1:20, 4:15, 7:05, 10:05. Also "The Witness Chair," featuring Ann Harding and Walter Abel. 2:45, 5:45, 8:35.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Francis Lederer and Ida Lupino in "One Rainy Afternoon." Orpheum: 10:25. Both theaters: 1:20, 4:20, 7:20, 10:15. Also "Don't Gamble With Love," featuring Ann Sothern and Bruce Cabot. Orpheum: 9:15 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:10, 6:10, 9:05.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Love Before Breakfast." 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Sutter's Gold," with Edward Arnold. 3:30, 6:40, 9:55. "March of Time." 3:05, 6:15, 9:30

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Flicker Fever," "Radio Rhapsodies," "College Capers," "Popeye," "Gasoloons," "Voice of Experience," and latest newsreels.

TREMONT—Ronald Colman in "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo." 10:32 a. m., 1:10, 4:02, 7:05, 10:08. Also "Gold Diggers of '35," with Gloria Stuart and Dick Powell. 9, 11:38 a. m., 2:16, 5:19, 8:22.

Radio Programs On Page 10

Music

BROWN HALL (N. E. Conservatory)—Concert by the advanced students. Tickets available at the Conservatory, no charge. 8:15.

FAELTEN PIANOFORTE SCHOOL—Recital by Armenie Avakian, assisted by Anna Avakian, violin, and Edward C. Currie, piano. 30 Huntington Avenue. 8.

BACK BAY WPA CONCERT—Metropolitan Concert Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor. Y. D. Club, 200 Huntington Avenue. 8.

Other Events

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION—May meeting. Annual reports and election of officers. Sage Hall, Wellesley College. 7:30.

WALTHAM WPA DRAMATICS—"The First Year," presented by the Federal Theater of Massachusetts, with orchestral concert, Robert Kelley, conductor. Hovey Memorial, American Legion, Main Street. 8.

CHARLESTOWN WPA LECTURE—"Newsgathering," by William E. Jones, with instrumental trio and movies. Y. M. C. A., City Square. 8.

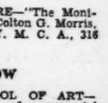
BACK BAY WPA LECTURE—"The Monitor Views the News," by Colton G. Morris, with instrumental trio. Y. M. C. A., 316 Huntington Avenue. 8.

Tomorrow

VESPER GEORGE SCHOOL OF ART—Open house. Exhibitions of commercial art, industrial design, painting, modelling, costume design and interior decorating. 42-44 St. Botolph Street. 9 to 9.

FENWAY PARK — Baseball game. Boston Red Sox vs. New York Yankees 3.

BACK BAY WPA CONCERT — Boston Concert Orchestra, Chester Mason, conductor. High School of Commerce, Avenue Louis Pasteur. 9 a. m.



MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Japanese Prints" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

KIWANIS—Regular meeting, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., speaker. Hotel Touraine, Ruby Room. 12:15.

Parkman to Seek Nomination As G. O. P. Attorney General

Up and Down Beacon Hill

A possible "dark horse" Republican candidate for Governor or United States Senator spurned these top-ranking posts today when Senator Henry Parkman Jr. of Boston announced his candidacy for Attorney General. Since the present political campaign began, Senator Parkman has been considered a likely gubernatorial or senatorial aspirant. And even until a few days ago, some political observers were still looking upon him as a possible surprise runner if the Republican pre-primary convention, scheduled for June 18, 19 and 20, went into a deadlock over the nominee for either of the two "top-of-the-ticket" positions.

The Senator, himself, in his recent off-the-record remarks, had indicated a keen desire to wrestle with Governor Curley over election to either the Senate or to the Governorship. Senator Parkman has been one of the chief opponents of the Governor, never relaxing once in his efforts to block Curley-backed legislation, particularly that of a spending nature.

Too Late for Governor

The Back Bay Senator gave this reporter an inkling of his attorney general plans several days ago when he said he felt it too late to enter the top position fight now. He pointed out that all the convention delegates are now pledged to one or the other candidates. In many cases several of the delegates are pledged to more than one gubernatorial or senatorial aspirant, with the result that someone is due for a rude awakening at Springfield.

By starting a campaign for governor or senator at this time, therefore, the State Senator would have been under a handicap perhaps too great to overcome even if he took his fight to the people in the September primary.

The spotlight of publicity has not shone so brightly on the attorney general fight, therefore, there is still time to make a winning battle before the convention prorogues.

Senator Parkman's opponents include Clarence A. Barnes, counsel for Eugene C. Hultman during Governor Curley's futile proceedings to oust him as Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission. Essex Abbott, former city solisitor of Haverhill, is another aspirant, Edmund R. Dowing, former district attorney of Norfolk County, is a prospective candidate as is William C. Crossley, district attorney of Bristol County.

In his Attorney General announcement Senator Parkman expressed the opinion that "this office will be of extreme importance during the next two years of cleaning up in the wake of destruction wrought by the Curley administration."

The only real drawback to Mr. Parkman's candidacy is that he may be called a "blue blood" or a "wearer of the royal purple" by his Democratic opponents. The Governor successfully campaigned against wearers of the royal purple in 1934, and there is a possibility that the Democratic Party may again use that distinctive color as a vulnerable target.

"Blue-Blood" Ticket

Furthermore, so - called "blue bloods" are in the running for Governor and Senator in the Republican Party. Should the Republican Convention, for instance, nominate Representative Leverett Saltonstall for Governor and either Rep. Henry Cabot Lodge or Sinclair Weeks, former Newton Mayor, for United States Senator, and follow those selections by the naming of Senator Parkman for Attorney General, the Democrats will have numerous "blue-blood" targets at which to aim. This might well result in the defeat of the entire ticket.

An indication of the Democratic plans against these men is furnished by a speech of Joseph McGrath, chairman of the Democratic state committee, in Springfield last night in which he said:

"Leverett Saltonstall, Sinclair Weeks and Henry Cabot Lodge all feel they are born to rule because their fathers and grandfathers ruled before them. The Republicans are selecting not men, but names that have been famous in the history of the Commonwealth."

Edgar M. Mills

Great Crowd Sees 4000 Scouts Put on Their 'Acts' at Garden

When some 4000 Boy Scouts, heads up and eyes straight ahead, marched into the Boston Garden Saturday evening, they were a symbol of the youth movement of this country. Some strutted, some sauntered, but from the smallest Cub to the Scout Executive of Boston Council, himself, each was obviously impressed by the significance of the Scout movement.

Led by a large section of massed American flags, they paraded into the auditorium and halted, facing the reviewing stand, there to repeat solemnly the Boy Scout oath of "On my honor I will do my best to do my duty to God and my country . . . ," thus expressing the patriotism, order and ideals of the organization.

Colorful Group

They were a colorful group, standing there at attention on the floor of the Garden. They formed a sea of khaki, interspersed here and there with the red and while sails of their troop flags, and the deep blue of the Sea Scout and Cub uniforms.

After the national flags had been deposited in special holders at either side of the guest platform, the Scouts left the floor in "double-quick" formation. Some disappeared through the exits at either end, but for the most part they arranged themselves in a huge circle at the base of the Garden wall.

And then the fun began. First event on the program was a frolic, demonstrating Scouting as the "play way" of teaching. Educators believe thoroughly in the use of games, Scout officials have discovered, and by means of various sports the boys have been taught much that is useful.

Drills and Games

Approximately 200 Scouts trotted into the arena and separated into small groups to participate in stave drills, and games of tag, checkers, steal the bacon, shoe races and others played at one time or another by all schoolboys. Around the outside of the groups rode Scouts on bicycles, homemade scooters and skis with rollers attached underneath.

At the end of each event, the bell, so familiar to hockey fans, was rung and the boys showed their training in obedience by promptly running off to make way for the next thing on the program.

These games were followed by a demonstration by the Cubbies, as they are affectionately called. This division of Scouting is for boys from 9 to 11 years of age, and prepares them for adventures with the older boys when they become old enough to join the movement.

The Cubs all gave their oath, after which they entered into games which they play at their meetings. Their part of the program was presided over by Akela, mythical Indian chief.

Emergency Aids

Boy Scouts have proved invaluable helpers in times of such national emergencies as the California earthquake, the Florida hurricane, and the Louisiana and New England floods. They can be mobilized quickly and their resourcefulness and dependability are a guarantee of efficient service.

The next event, called the disaster event, showed how they help a community in battling the effects of such a catastrophe.

A display of whip-snapping, in which 100 boys with eight-foot whips showed one of the many unusual skills which attract boys to Scouting, was followed by a demonstration of Sea Scouting by the older boys. This event was featured by a breeches buoy drill, which effected the "rescue" of a Scout from a high tower at one end of the garden. They also showed how to launch a lifeboat from the shore, their ship formations, and correct methods of semaphore signaling.

After a performance of the Elk Dance Ceremonial, used by western Indians as part of their religious observances preparatory to hunts which provided meat for food and hides for clothing and shelter, the feature event of the program was staged. This was the actual construction of an outdoor camp, in which camp sites, rustic gateways, bridges, towers, totem poles, a Council Ring and even a camp water front grew before the eyes of the audience.

Fitting conclusion to the evening's program was the lowering of the American flag from one of the towers, with all Scouts standing at attention and saluting. Campfires were lit, and taps were sung, signifying the end of another perfect day.

Tribute to the Boy Scout movement was paid by Governor Curley, who appeared at the round-up for a short time. According to the State's Chief Executive, the salvation of this State and incidentally of the nation depends of the character of the individual citizen. Scouts, themselves will soon be citizens, he said, and they now represent the cornerstone and keystone of the continuance of the United States as an orderly government.

As a matter of history, the Boy Scout movement in the United States was started in Boston in 1910. After various experimental forms of organization, the present Boston Council, Inc., was chartered by the National Council in 1922, with W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor General of the Philippines and former Ambassador to Japan, as president. Mr. Forbes has been succeeded by former Gov. Channing H. Cox, Oliver Wolcott and Frederick Deane, who is now serving.

Camp Site Provided

First great impetus to the camping program of the Boston Council came in 1922 when a group of public-spirited men leased a 135-acre camp site on the shore of a pond at Lakeville to the Council. In 1926 this property was deeded to the Council, which sends its troops each summer to the Loon Pond Camp on this site.

Since 1931 the Council has conducted systematic courses in training for Scout leadership. At present Boston has more than a thousand men giving time and effort to the Scouting program as volunteers, and of these more than 90 per cent have received some formal training. There are now more than 4000 Scouts in the Boston Council, which serves an area including all parts of Boston, and such suburbs as Brookline, Chelsea, Dedham, Dover, Everett, Milton, Needham, Revere, Somerville and Westwood.

North Carolina Develops New Strawberry Varieties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLARD, N. C.—On the test farm of the North Carolina State Department of Agriculture here, among the agricultural experiments carried on here are a number which pertain to strawberries and other small fruits.

At this particular season strawberries are in the spotlight. Some of the best known varieties in America have been developed and cultivated here.

At least five new varieties are being developed from other varieties already under successful cultivation.

Dr. Edward M. Lewis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., May 25—Dr. Edward M. Lewis, president of the University of New Hampshire, who passed on yesterday, played professional baseball to earn money for his college education, preparatory to his life work as an educator.

Dr. Lewis was a pitcher for the Boston National baseball team from 1896-1900 and for the Boston Americans in 1901. In addition, he coached Harvard baseball teams in that period. Later, he taught at Amherst, at Williams, his alma mater, and then became president of Massachusetts State College. Dr. Lewis had been president of New Hampshire since 1927.

Filene Resigns Membership In U. S. Chamber

(Continued from Page 9)

chamber can be of any service to the great majority of business men.

Mr. Filene reminds the officers of the chamber that as long ago as 1914, he had urged a re-study of the organization's whole setup in order that it might be prepared to cope with the basic problem of changing conditions.

"You will doubtless remember," he states, "how I failed to get a hearing—how, in spite of the generally recognized new crisis in business, the very suggestions that any new tactics might even be studied was not permitted to be brought before the chamber."

When the boom of the post-war years was ended by the depression, the chamber still had no fact-finding body to chart its course.

"It simply held meetings, at which business leaders were asked to express their opinions, as if the opinions of business leaders were then of first importance," he continues.

"I am not questioning the intelligence or ability of such speakers concerning matters to which they had given special study and problems with which they had had great experience. But our problem was the problem of what to do about business in general, and these speakers were not leaders of business in general. Business in general had no such leaders; and it was the fixed opinion of our speakers, as a rule, that it should have none.

"They had not reached those conclusions, obviously, by fact-finding research. They made no pretense of having studied economic evolution and the successive stages which had inevitably come over business in the years of our transition from an agrarian to a machine civilization. They were simply and solely successful business men: that is, men who had been successful in their personal businesses before the times had changed and thrown all business into a depression."

Turning his attention to another phase of the question, Mr. Filene says that "there can never again be lasting, nationwide prosperity until American business in general is organized to pay higher wages so that the masses of wage-earners will be able to buy enough of our industrial products to give our industries an adequate market and thus keep them in profitable operation. It was not, therefore," he says, "because I found myself so hopelessly outnumbered in the United States Chamber of Commerce that I finally decided to withdraw my support, but because the chamber had neither the facilities nor the will to find out the actual answer to such an all-important question."

Noting the "shrinking prestige" which the organization has suffered as a result of its own attitude, Mr. Filene concludes by declaring that he will be unable to render further co-operation to the body until it is disposed "to substitute fact-finding research for opinion as a guide to decisions concerning the needs of business in general. . . ."

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours 9 to 5; closed on Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Newly acquired painting by Paul Gauguin; New Accessions; In the Print Department: Engravings after Pilment; Engravings by Jean Duvet; Selected Masterpieces. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock, also Saturdays at 2, and Sundays at 3:30.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9-5, closed Sundays and holidays. An exhibition of Style and Technique, arranged by the Museum Class. Masters of Etching in eighteenth century Italy—Canaletto and Tiepolo.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4. Admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Foster Brothers—General exhibit of color prints.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Water colors by Will King. Exhibit by George C. Wales.

Vose Galleries—Paintings by H. Winthrop Peirce, memorial exhibition. Also prints by Carl Oscar Borg.

Yamanaka—Old Japanese paintings, drawings and wood-cut prints of landscape subjects.

Federal Art Project Gallery—Water colors by artists on Government projects.

Fine Arts Guild—Annual spring exhibition by students, through May 30.

Boston Chamber of Commerce—Exhibition of pictures by artists of Greater Boston. Through June 6.

Grace Horne Gallery—Paintings by Moses Barasch. Through June 13. Also a group exhibit

Harley Perkins Gallery—Exhibition of water colors of the Rhine by Harley Perkins

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of needlework. Through June 2.

Horticultural Hall—Second annual exhibit by Artists Union. Through June 3.

Goodman-Walker—Water colors by Katherine Sturgis. Through May 26. Exhibition of ship models by Richard Orr opens May 27.

Boston Art Club—Drawings and prints and sculpture by members. Through June 13.

Doll & Richards—Water colors on silk by Japanese artists. Through June 2. Water colors by Dante Ricci. Through June 6.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Circus drawings by Marguerite Mitchell. Through May.

Twentieth Century Club—Water colors, oils and etchings from France, Italy, Spain and New England by E. Donald Robb. Through May 30.

Boston City Club—Annual photographic exhibition of the Camera Associates. Through June 1.

Brattle Art Galleries, Cambridge—Exhibition of water colors by Jacques Messia. Decorations by Lucy Gagarian. Through June 20.

Boston Public Library—Annual exhibit of travel posters by Railway and Locomotive Society. May 30.

Children's Art Center—Water Colors by Carroll Bill. Through May 27.

Guild of Boston Artists—Spring exhibitions of sculpture, paintings and miniatures.

Hatfield Color Shop—100 Facsimiles of Degas drawings. Gauguin reproductions.

Holman's Print Shop — Oil paintings by Florence M. Alexander. Through May 30.

Jordan Marsh Gallery—Pictorial photography exhibition by Young Men's Christian Union.

Women's City Club—Paintings by Anthony Thieme.

No. 19 Gallery—Water colors of Mexico, by Rosamond Patrick Benson. Through May 30

Symphony Hall — Exhibit by Boston Art Club. June 1-13 during Pop Concerts.

Copley Society—Paintings by Harold Field Kellogg. Through May 29.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge — English Brass Rubbings. Water colors by Christian Rohlfs.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday)

Easy Ones Trip Spellers

DALLAS, Texas (AP)—Such words as "wreath" and "proceeded" played most havoc among contestants in a recent Dallas interscholastic league contest, whereas such formidable-appearing hurdles as "pusillanimous" and "noisome" were taken with the greatest of ease. Correctly spelled were "petard," "picnicked," "excruciating," "imperceptible," "blatant," "vagary," "contemptuous," and "staging."

Making Bostonians Air-Conscious

Excursion Ship for a Day
Bostonians Examining Big Airliner

Pilot James Templeton Stewardess Agnes Pugh Co-Pilot Marshall Faye

One of the simplest and most effective methods of educating the public on air transportation is to give them a "hop." To remind Bostonians of the other great transcontinental airlines that do not depart from Boston, a United Air Lines Boeing plane paid a visit to Boston Saturday. From about 9 a. m., when the big plane arrived from New York after a 64-minute flight, until its departure late in the afternoon, 190 Bostonians whom United felt should be interested in aviation were taken on short hops over the city. Of these Emmons J. Whitcomb, United district traffic manager in Boston, estimated conservatively that 75 per cent flew for the first time. Most of them were delighted with the pleasant interior, the smoothness of the flight, the quietness of the cabin and the services of the charming stewardess.

A full crew consisting of James Templeton, first pilot, Marshall Faye, co-pilot, and Miss Agnes Pugh, stewardess, came along for the Boston hops. This group of employees is regularly on the run between Newark and Chicago, the first lap of United's transcontinental line.

The Boeing plane carries 10 passengers, besides the crew; is capable of a speed of 180 miles an hour, and thus made the New York to Boston run in about 30 minutes less time than the regular planes now operating between Boston and New York. This huge metal bird has a wing spread of about 70 feet, is 25 feet from tip to tail. It is powered by two Pratt and Whitney 650-horsepower engines.

'Spirits' Contacter Jailed for Mulcting Women of $15,000

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 25 (AP)—William Shillan, 31, who with the aid of "spirits" is charged by police with having mulcted local women out of $15,000 during the last four years, broke down completely in sixth district court this morning, when he was arraigned before Judge Maurice Robinson on charges of obtaining money under false pretenses and being a common cheat.

"I want to say I'm guilty of the whole affair," he told the court. "I want to waive grand jury action and get it over with."

Judge Robinson held Shillan under $5000 bail on the false pretense charge, and sentenced him to Providence County Jail for six months on the other charge, with the proviso that Shillan would have to furnish an additional $5000 if he appealed the jail sentence. Shillan did not appeal.

Connecticut Marks Passage of Pioneer Air Laws of World

HARTFORD, Conn., May 25 (AP)—Connecticut, soon to observe the twenty-fifth anniversary of the enactment of its aviation laws, has many claims to being a pioneer state in aviation.

Information furnished by Charles L. Morris, Commissioner of Aeronautics, reveals that the laws signed June 8, 1911, by Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin were the first statutes governing aviation enacted anywhere in the world.

The administration of the laws formerly was in the hands of the Motor Vehicle Commission but, on May 10, 1927, the Department of Aviation was created, the first independent state aviation department in the country.

Connecticut is the only state in the country making a complete regular re-examination of every airplane once each month.

What's Going On In the Arts

Posters at Library

THE annual display of posters shown by the Railway and Locomotive Society is on view at the Boston Public Library on Copley Square.

Each year the poster becomes more interesting; each year the designer feels a greater challenge. This branch of pictorial art feels the pressure of the market far more than any other; this is *gebrauchsgraphik* — practical art. The picture exercises a certain salesmanship which stirs people with a desire for travel. The difference between this commodity and many others placed upon the market is the fact that this is not an absolute necessity. The poster maker must accordingly appeal very strongly to the imagination of the client, he must make travel irresistible. We admire and also feel amused at the way he goes about the job.

At the Public Library we look from poster to poster and see a very fanciful, very idyllic, very peaceful world: flowers, snow-capped mountains, dense woodlands, cool streams, Gothic churches, medieval castles, bridges, aqueducts, boulevards, costumed native maidens with shining smiles, imposing sportsmen, decorated terraces. If these posters remained as the only documents for students of the distant future, they would murmur, "*Those* were the happy days." There is naturally not the slightest hint of the present-day ferment in political and social situations. Of course, posters must overcome any doubt which a client may entertain about the country to be visited. We find (or are we more aware, in view of the times, of such features) that there are more smiles, more optimistic themes in the travel posters than usual.

Social considerations aside, we observe considerable breadth of ingenuity. The designers must meet so many obligations in a small space, they must think in terms of the few colors which may be reproduced mechanically, they must dwell upon a specific feature which individualizes the country. More and more do they stress native art, for example Celtic stone carving for Ireland, Congolese carved wood fetiches in Africa. The general public grows more enlightened. At one time these were attractions for a handful of connoisseurs. However, natural beauty is still the supreme feature —"Hong Kong, The Riviera of the Orient," "Winter in Poland," fishing, walking, bathing in other places.

From France there still come posters designed more boldly in terms of the abstract boulevard painters. A locomotive is seen charging ahead proclaiming "vitesse." It imparts the idea of motion far better than the Futurists who built an aesthetic theory upon this feature of accomplishment. There is no doubt that the keen competition of the market does sharpen the craftsman's wits.

D. A.

Harvard Shows Its 'First' Book Of 3,500,000 Now in Its Library

The "first" Harvard book, one of the most valuable volumes in the world, since it is the only remaining book of the library bequeathed to the college by John Harvard 300 years ago, is for the first time on public display at the Widener Library of Harvard University.

This book, a seventeenth-century religious tract by John Downame of London entitled "Christian Warfare Against the Devil, World, and Flesh," escaped a fire which swept the Harvard library in 1764, destroying all the rest of John Harvard's library and more than 4000 books in the college collection, at that time the best in America. Along with about 400 other books, the Downame, a large volume weighing some 20 pounds, had been borrowed by a student and was not in the library when the fire broke out.

Prefire Items

Many of the prefire items are now being shown in the Harvard library as a feature of a tercentenary exhibition illustrating the growth of the library since the founding of the college in 1636. The Harvard library, now claimed to be the largest university collection in the world, contains more than 3,500,000 volumes. The present exhibit will continue until June 1; throughout the summer other exhibits illustrating the development of the Harvard collection will be shown as part of the 300th anniversary celebration of the founding of Harvard.

The fact that Harvard still possessed 400 prefire books, now a veritable book-collectors' treasure chest, was not known until three years ago when librarians discovered in the archives a list compiled immediately after the fire of the books which had been in circulation at the time and had escaped damage. Most of these original volumes have been located and are kept as a unit in the treasure room of the library.

Gift of Hollis

The most valuable group of books on display is a selection from the hundreds of volumes given the college by one of its most generous early benefactors, Thomas Hollis, of London, in the years 1758-1774. The bindings of the Hollis collection, among the finest examples of eighteenth-century leather craftsmanship, are world famous for the unique way in which Hollis had them marked.

The nature of every work was indicated by a gold emblem embossed on the binding, a quill indicating literature, a lyre for poetry, a dagger for discord, and an owl for wisdom, etc. A religious work of which Hollis disapproved, Hardouin's "Ad Censuram Scriptorum Veterum Prolegomena," the binder was instructed to mark with owls turned upside down.

Next to the Downame, the earliest Harvard books escaping the fire, also on exhibit, are a religious work by Cassianus printed in Antwerp, 1578, and given to Harvard in 1655 by Sir Kenelm Digby; and "Introduction to Algebra" by Thomas Brancker, published in London in 1668, and given to Harvard that year by Sir Thomas Graves of Charlestown, Mass., a neighbor of John Harvard.

Curious Books

Among the most curious of the prefire books is a collection of sermons on "The Government and Improvement of Mirth According to the Laws of Christianity," by Benjamin Colman, a liberal Boston clergyman, who in 1724 declined the presidency of Harvard. Colman directed his treatise on humor, published in 1707, "for the use . . and serious perusal of young people, and in particular the young gentlemen of Boston." Another important bit of early Americana, a book of "Indian Converts, or some Account of the Lives and Dying Speeches of a considerable Number of the Christianized Indians of Martha's Vineyard in New England," was written by Experience Mayhew, a "Preacher of the Gospel to the Indians of that Island," in 1727, and given to Harvard the same year.

Other items on display include an "Essay Concerning the Effects of Air on Human Bodies," by John Arbuthnot, London, 1751; "Astronomia Britannica," by the famous pioneer British astronomer, Vincent Wing, London, 1669; volume two of an edition of the poetical works of John Milton, published in London, 1720, of which volume one was destroyed in the fire; and an early textbook of architecture, "A Treatise of the Five Orders of Columns in Architecture," by Claude Perrault, London, 1708.

Bay State Is Hailed By Forester as Ideal For Timber Growing

The Massachusetts farmer who decides to raise trees for cash has five advantages to start with, according to Robert P. Holdsworth, head of the forestry department at Massachusetts State College. "Massachusetts presents five conditions which make it a suitable state in which to undertake the systematic growing of wood," he said.

First, this state has an abundance of forest land, with three millions of its five million acres now wooded. By simple methods of forest management, these three million acres could be made to yield not only more timber, but better quality timber, Mr. Holdsworth believes.

Massachusetts is well populated and offers a ready market for quality material. The state has a good transportation system of roads and railroads for reaching the market. The system of fire prevention is second to none in the entire New England region, and finally the forest tax law permits forest land to be so classified and subject to a special form of taxation of considerable financial advantage to the owner.

Mr. Holdsworth pointed out that good forest management cannot be accomplishment through haphazard treatment but requires a definite cutting program that will leave and favor trees of good quality that will grow to sizes readily sold and manufactured. "At the present time" he said "too much of our wood harvest is taken by guess instead of by plan."

Another 'First' Pops Up in Find Of U. S. Postcard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 25—What is said to be the first postal card to go through the United States mails, lost to sight for many years and but recently relocated, was exhibited for the first time at a meeting of the Springfield Stamp Club in the home of E. E. Thompson. Its history was related by its discoverer, Frank H. Burt of Arlington, son of Henry M. Burt, founder of the New England Homestead, to whom the card was addressed.

Mr. Burt, in the process of moving from a former home in Newton to Arlington, cleared out the attic of his Newton house, and found in a box a blank book with a quantity of letters between its leaves, bearing dates of the '60's and '70's. Curiosity prompted him to open one of the letters and in its folds was the long sought card.

The card was printed by the Morgan Envelope Company of this city and mailed May 12, 1873, by S. S. Bumstead, a coal dealer, to Mr. Burt. The inscription reads:

"May 12, 1873.

"H. M. Burt, Esq. This is the first postal card issued and sent through the United States mail.

"Resply,

"S. S. Bumstead."

Town of Greenfield Opposes Billboards Along Mohawk Trail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENFIELD, Mass., May 25 — The Board of Selectmen has filed formal protest against the erection of billboards on Bernardston Road and on the Mohawk Trail with the State Department of Public Works.

The protest followed receipt of complaints from the Greenfield Women's Club, the Kiwanis Club, the Town Planning Board, trustees of the Stoneleigh - Prospect Hill School and a group of 150 residents of the Bernardston Road district.

The Board's letter to the State Department says:

"Not only are the signs to be placed near school property but they would be in districts of the town that should not have signs of that sort. The signs are in opposition to the by-laws of the town and are highly objectionable."

Dr. Compton Named As Power Delegate

Dr. Karl T. Compton, president, and Prof. A. E. Kennelly of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., have been appointed delegates to the Third World Power Conference, to be held in Washington, D. C., Sept. 7 to 12.

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield has announced the appointment of the two delegates as representatives of the city of Boston, in a letter to Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and chairman of the committee arranging the conference. The delegates will discuss the social, economic, and technical problems involved in the widespread development and use of electric power.

Pigeon Naps on Cat's Back

A pet pigeon owned by Nick Koob of Bellevue, Iowa, naps daily on the back of the house cat.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**'The Monitor Views the News'**	"The Top Hatters"; NBC	Red Sox-Washington game	Recordings and reports
5:15	Local dramatic sketch	dance orchestra	Jack Onslow's Baseball School	Recordings and reports
5:30	"The Singing Lady"; songs.	Lee Gordon's Orchestra	Air Adventures of Jimmy Allen	Recordings and reports
5:45	Little Orphan Annie: sketch.	"Checkerboard"; variety	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Rendezvous: interview
6:00	News; Journal; speaker	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	The Chicagoans
6:15	"Melody Time"; variety	"Terry and Ted"; sketch	Spotlight Revue	Bobby Benson and Sunny Jim
6:30	News; songs; sports briefs.	Recordings; soloist	Sports reports	Washington Backstage
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Jay Wesley's Sports Review	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Sports reports; soloist
7:00	Niela Goodelle; orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	Four Barbers; organist	Yankee News Service
7:15	"Revue"; popular variety	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Sketch; Savitt's Orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	"Lum and Abner"; sketch.	After-Dinner Revue: soloist	Ted Husing; Charioteers	Radio and School Institute
7:45	"Parade"; recording	Musical Moments: recording	Boake Carter, commentator	Detective mystery sketch
8:00	"Fibber McGee and Molly";	Hammerstein's Music Hall: so-	Guy Lombardo and His Royal	Harry Rodgers, organist
8:15	comedy; orchestra	loists; comedy; orchestra	Canadians; soloist	Herbert Marsh's Orchestra
8:30	"Melodiana"; Abe Lyman's	Nelson Eddy, baritone; mixed	"Pick and Pat"; blackface	"Music for Today"; soloists;
8:45	Orchestra; soloists	chorus; concert orchestra	sketches; orchestra	popular orchestra
9:00	Greater Minstrels: Gus Van;	Harry Horlick and Gypsies;	Radio Theater: starring Fay	Upton Close, comment
9:15	soloists; orchestra	Howard Price, tenor; chorus	Bainter in "East is West";	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:30	"Tale of Today"; serial	Sigmund Romberg; Lionel	with other players; concert	Eddy Brown, violin; orchestra
9:45	drama with Joan Blaine	Barrymore; soloists; orch.	orchestra	Yankee News Service
10:00	Cleveland Church Federation	Lullaby Lady: male quartet;	"The Witch's Tale"; sketch	Wayne King and his orch.;
10:15	Massed Choir Festival	concert orchestra	Larry Funk's Orchestra	vocal soloists
10:30	Addresses by Socialist nom-	National Radio Forum: talk,	News dramatizations	Enric Madriguera and his
10:45	inees at Cleveland	Sen. James Couzens, Mich.	Sport commentator	dance orchestra
11:00	Reports; news; Karl Rohde	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Al Katz's Orchestra
11:15	and his orchestra	Sports review; records	"Snapshots"; dance music	Sophie Tucker's Orchestra
11:30	Glen Gray and his Casa	"The Owl Club"; with Del	George Givot and his Radio	Meyer Davis's Orchestra
11:45	Loma Orchestra; soloist	Castillo, organist	Circus; variety	Meyer Davis's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

3:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Continental Varieties"; Gleb Yellin's Orchestra; soloist.

3:15 WNAC, Red Sox-New York Yankees baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:15 WEEI (WEAF—National), Edwin C. Hill, "The Human Side of the News."

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Crime Clues sketch; Spencer Dean mystery serial drama.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman and his orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; Phillips Lord and guest.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley: dramatic sketch; concert orchestra.

8:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Ken Murray, comedian; Phil Regan, tenor; Russ Morgan's Orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie and All the Lads; Bill Robinson.

10:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Symphonic Strings," Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Vox Pop —The Voice of the People"; sidewalk interviews by Jerry Belcher and Parks Johnson.

9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Ed Wynn as "Gulliver the Traveler"; Graham McNamee; soloists; vocal group; Lennie Hayton's Orchestra.

9:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Radio Parties at Pickfair"; Jeanette MacDonald; Irvin S. Cobb; Frank Shields.

10:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Eddie Dowling; Ray Dooley; Benny Goodman's Orchestra; Helen Ward.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC String Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor.

10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

Race for Adjournment Marks Week in Legislative Halls

The Legislative Week

The Massachusetts Legislature's drive for prorogation before the opening of the Democratic pre-primary convention on June 4 is under way. Last week the General Court speeded up its work, cleared many matters off its calendars and prepared to make considerable inroads into the more than 400 remaining bills on the docket.

During the last week, the Governor refused to sign a measure prohibiting the fingerprinting of applicants for firearms permits, and signed a bill extending life tenure to all clerks of district courts. The Senate revived a bill providing for a state labor relations board. At the same time a bill requiring the fingerprinting of all applicants for drivers licenses was killed. The budget, after a month's wrangling, was passed to be engrossed. The week's action, in brief, follows:

The Governor

Firearms Permits

Action: Sent back to the Legislature, without his signature, a bill prohibiting the fingerprinting of applicants for permits to carry firearms. The Governor proposed an amendment which provides that only militia, police, watchmen and members of recognized rifle and firearms clubs shall be exempted from the fingerprinting and photographing procedure.

Significance: While the Governor's proposal saves only a minor portion of the original bill providing for fingerprinting and photographing of all applicants, it probably will satisfy the sportsmen who have protested against fingerprintng of themselves. It is also acceptable to Paul G. Kirk, state commissioner of public safety, although the latter favors universal fingerprinting.

Lifetime Jobs

Action: Signed a bill providing life tenure in office for clerks of district courts.

Significance: This measure allows present clerks to remain in office for life, or rather until 70 years of age, inasmuch as the Governor was overheard to say the measure provides for retirement at 70 years. As the bill will not become law for 90 days, the Governor, it is understood, will be able to appoint three more clerks.

Municipal Loans

Action: Signed a bill allowing the State to borrow up to $25,000,000 to be loaned in turn to cities and towns to help them meet current expenditures.

Significance: This measure extends the provisions of a 1933 act which was established as an emergency measure to help municipalities out of financial difficulties. Under this act the cities and towns may borrow from the State and thus keep their tax rates down. But, after borrowing, they must submit to state supervision of their future budgets.

Flood Compacts

Action: Signed a bill allowing the State Planning Board to cooperate with the other New England states and New York in the formation of compacts in regard to flood control and other improvements on interstate rivers.

Significance: The board has already started work toward the development of flood control compacts. These compacts, of course, must be ratified by the state legislatures in each co-operating state.

The Senate

Industrial Enticement

Action: Rejected a resolution calling upon Congress to stop the practice whereby municipalities in some states offer free rent and freedom from taxation to out-of-state industries to entice them to cross state borders.

Significance: Despite the fact that Massachusetts is losing industries through this practice, the legislators evidently realized the futility of an appeal to Congress.

Pre-Primary Conventions

Action: Killed a bill providing for a referendum next November on the question of repealing the act which established the pre-primary party conventions. Reconsideration will be sought today.

Significance: The convention system has been under fire ever since the Democratic conclave in 1934. After the Ely-Walsh group railroaded Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole into the gubernatorial position on the Democratic ticket, James M. Curley went into the primaries and defeated the convention nominee easily.

State Highway Lights

Action: Accepted, with the House, adverse committee reports on bills to provide adequate lighting on all state highways.

Significance: Despite the fact that many accidents are caused by lack of lighting on state roads, the House and Senate believe expenditure of $5,000,000 over a five-year period for lighting equipment would be extravagant at this time.

Highway Building

Action: Accepted, with the House, several adverse reports on bills providing for construction of numerous state highways.

Significance: Most of the measures were of local interest only and filed by legislators to maintain their home town records. Despite its budget record, the Legislature was economy-minded enough to stop such legislation.

Fingerprinting

Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse report on a bill providing for fingerprinting of all applicants for drivers' licenses.

Significance: This measure might have helped in checkup of criminals who use motorcars in getaway. But the legislators failed to take the proposal seriously.

Biennial Sessions

Action: Adopted an order for a joint session of the House and Senate to consider the initiative petition calling for a referendum on biennial legislative sessions. The session will be held on May 27.

Significance: The petition must be voted upon by the Legislature before prorogation. Biennial sessions proved to be the most mooted question of the 1935 session, and the opposing majority, rather than accept defeat at the hands of the favoring minority last year, forced reference to this session. Only a ¼ vote is necessary to pass the petition on to the 1937-38 Legislature, which must give it at least a ¼ favorable vote before the question is submitted to the people on a referendum.

State Milk Board

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill extending the life of the State Milk Control Board.

Significance: This board has done much to stabilize the milk market in Massachusetts.

Referenda

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill providing that questions submitted to the voters be stated more briefly and intelligibly.

Significance: Under the present system, questions submitted to voters are often so stated that many voters become confused and vote opposite to their wishes.

Car Insurance

Action: Killed a bill authorizing the payment of automobile insurance premiums in installments.

Significance: Under this measure the state commissioner of insurance would have control of automobile financing. Now it is unregulated.

The House

The Budget

Action: Adopted, with the Senate, the conference committee report on several budget items on which the House and Senate has failed to agree.

Significance: This agreement ends a month of wrangling over the budget. Governor Curley won practically a complete victory on the budget which now stands at $67,690,000 plus 3,200,000 for flood repair work. The only real item on which he accepted defeat was that providing for increases for his office force.

Veterans Preference

Action: Killed a bill providing for a referendum on repeal of the veterans' preference in civil service, except in regard to those veterans who are disabled.

Significance: This bill would have allowed the voters to decide whether young men, who are practically barred from civil service because the veterans' preference is too great a handicap to overcome, shall be given greater civil service opportunity. The veteran's lobby, however, is still too powerful on Beacon Hill, as in Washington.

Savings Bank Tax

Action: Killed a bill providing a minimum state tax upon deposits in savings banks and savings departments of trust companies.

Significance: The savings bank men protested strenuously against the tax, pointing out the savings banks are taxed heavily now.

Compulsory Insurance

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill to provide for flat rate compulsory automobile liability insurance.

Significance: The insurance lobby is too powerful to allow this measure to go through, particularly when they have the argument that the measure is unconstitutional.

Drunken Legislators

Action: Accepted, with the Senate, an adverse report on a bill under which a legislator found intoxicated while at the State House or on official business could be forced to forfeit his membership.

Significance: The Senate evidently considered the punishment too severe.

Slot Machines

Action: Killed a bill legalizing and regulating coin-operated slot machines.

Significance: This measure would have opened wider the doors to legalized gambling and would have legalized machines which the public cannot beat.

Elevated Referendum

Action: Killed a bill providing for a referendum on the question of public ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway.

Significance: Public ownership has been considered for some time, particularly since the occurrence of annual deficits recently, which must be made up by the Boston Metropolitan district. The district, composed of nine cities and five towns, was split sharply over the matter. Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston, in favor of public ownership, argued the Legislature should not refer the complex subject to the voters, but solve the problem itself.

Holding Companies

Action: Rejected a bill subjecting all security issues of public utility holding companies to the approval of the State Department of Public Utilities.

Significance: This measure would have given the department greater control over holding companies and, in the opinion of holding company opponents, preventing watering of stock. The utility lobby went into action on this measure.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Normandie	May 26	Southampton	June 1	May 26, 1:00 pm	May 26, 7:00 pm
Pres. Harding	May 27	Plymouth	June 4	May 26, 8:00 pm	May 27, 7:30 pm
Bremen	May 29	Southampton	June 4	May 29, 1:00 pm	May 29, 7:00 pm
Britannic	May 30	Southampton	June 7	May 29, 8:00 pm	May 30, 6:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Makura	San Francisco	June 3	May 29, 4:00 pm	May 29, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	June 5	June 1, 4:00 pm	June 1, 7:30 pm

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

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"The Cellar Reborn"

THE AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY'S EXHIBIT FROM ROCKEFELLER CENTER!

Tiny billiard tables that will fit in your hand! Tiny aquaria with live fish! Complete in every accurate detail, these thirty-six miniature rooms were designed and executed to scale by the Parsons School of New York and Paris. We, who have a mania for Home Development, present them as thirty-six ways of reclaiming your cellar for sports, play, hobbies or entertaining . . . as well as of decorating or modernizing any part of your home!

For two weeks—in our ninth floor Auditorium—annex.

Forest Fire Traps CCC Crew in Brook, Burns 2000 Acres

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 25 (AP)—Volunteers checked a racing forest fire on the outskirts of Sassaquin early today after it burned over 2000 acres of second-growth timber in Freetown, destroying one farmhouse and the outbuildings of another.

Twenty-five CCC men, trapped between two walls of fire, saved themselves yesterday by plunging into a small brook. An unidentified person, unaware the youths were near by, started a backfire behind them.

The fire, which raced across timberland near Fall River yesterday, destroyed the farmhouse of Chester Westgate and burned several buildings on the farm of John Cosca.

An empty freight car was destroyed and several others damaged before the New Haven Railroad could get a switch engine onto a siding near Fall River to pull them to safety. The fire started Thursday.

This Gray Squirrel Likes His School

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 25 (AP)—The janitor and students of the trade school, located in the Whittier Building, have adopted a baby gray squirrel.

The squirrel has been given the freedom of the building, and although it has had plenty of opportunity to escape to its natural habitat has declined to do so.

Peanuts, salmon, rye bread, and other dainty morsels, provided not only by the students but employees of the school superintendent's office, have been too much of an inducement.

Federal Projects Pushed in Maine Despite Court Ban

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—In spite of the fact that the District of Columbia Court of Appeals decision ruled against the entire Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, the Resettlement Administration will continue its activities in Maine.

The Administration discontinued its work on a housing project at Bound Brook, N. J., which was directly involved in the litigation which resulted in the decision. None of its activities in land retirements, resettlement or rehabilitation, such as those being carried forward in Maine, will be affected immediately.

200 Families Moved

Resettlement officials said three major land purchase projects were being carried forward in Maine. Farmers whose lands were being purchased and developed for other purposes were being provided for in the resettlement activities which consisted of finding new farm homes for 200 families. All families being moved are being relocated within the State.

In addition, the rehabilitation program, providing loans and grants of funds for rehabilitating farm equipment, is handling 1593 cases in Maine.

13,000 Acres Obtained

The largest land purchase project referred to by Administration officials as the "five rural problem areas" activity, is scattered through Penobscot, Washington, Waldo, Franklin and Cumberland Counties. A total of 13,000 acres is being obtained, and 1085 men employed in developing the land for camping and recreational areas.

A total of 7200 acres is being acquired in the Camden Hills area in Knox and Waldo Counties for development of a state park in the second project. The development is employing 375 men.

The third land purchase area is in Hancock County, where the Resettlement Administration is purchasing 8300 acres near Acadia National Park. After the development of the area, it will be turned over to the Nation Park Service for administration as a part of the park.

Once Junk, Now a Treasure

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Head of Boy Dating From Early Fifth Century B. C.

Older than the famous "Charioteer" at Delphi the Greek sculpture just acquired by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts dates from the beginning of the fifth century, B. C. It is the second accession of the early Greek to be announced within the year. The first was the pre-Persian Athenian masterpiece, part of a sixth century B. C. head.

This new possession is the marble head of a young man. Chiseled from island marble, its conception rests halfway between the remote, impressive mood of the Metropolitan work and the liberated human interpretation of the Discobolus by Myron, made about 450 B. C., some 30 years afterward.

Its preservation is probably due to its incompleteness, for, abandoned by the sculptor when partially finished, it found a refuge in obscurity from the ravages of war and time which have had their way with more finished works. The head conveys a conscious knowledge of anatomical relationships, with an elasticity of movement highly developed in later work. It retains, however, much of the earlier strength, in its directness and spiritual tenseness. It is of the period of the Aegina sculptures now in Munich and of the head of the "fair-haired boy" in Athens.

Townsendites Protected

AUGUSTA, Me. May 25 (AP)—No state employee, Governor Brann told assembled Townsendites, would lose a job because of interest in the old-age pension plan or attendance at clubs organized for the plan's furtherance.

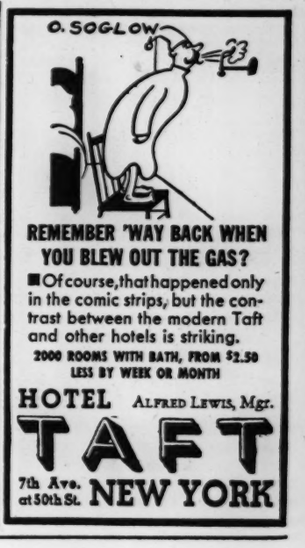
Boston Gets New Treasure In Early Greek Sculpture

Woman Fire Chief's Quick Thinking Saves 7 Men in Woods Fire

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 25 (AP)—Quick thinking by Miss Anne Crawford Allen, state forest fire warden for Kent County and chief of the volunteer fire department at Cedar Hill, yesterday saved seven men trapped in a brush fire at Warwick.

When the men were caught in a ring of flames while fighting a brush fire which endangered a hospital and a store of dynamite, Miss Allen rushed to the state airport and asked that a plane be sent over the burning area to lead rescue parties to the men.

Ralph H. Bourdon piloted the plane through dense clouds of smoke and the rescue party followed the course he designated from the air. All of the men were saved with only minor injuries.



REMEMBER 'WAY BACK WHEN YOU BLEW OUT THE GAS?

■ Of course, that happened only in the comic strips, but the contrast between the modern Taft and other hotels is striking.

2000 ROOMS WITH BATH, FROM $2.50 LESS BY WEEK OR MONTH

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A Paris fashion
for city sidewalks

OF all the fashions of Summer, the tunic dress has a flavor and chic all its own. There is a hint of a new silhouette in its line...the smooth, well-fitting bodice, the trim waist, the crisply flaring hemline of the tunic. Whether you are shopping in town, dining at a city sidewalk cafe, or having formal tea on the country club porch, you'll feel very important and fashion-wise in a tunic. And in this tunic dress, particularly. It is Butterick Pattern 6874, sizes 12 to 20; 30 to 44, 45c. It will look cool as limeade in a dark green or navy sheer with white coin dots. This is one of the many styles featured in June Delineator's 16 sparkling pages of fashions for Summer.

On Sale at All News Stands and Butterick Pattern Counters, 15c

DELINEATOR

Listed Stock Quotations

Securities Trading Continues Sluggish, With Trend Uncertain

Commodity and Money Markets

Stock Market Is Dull, With Trend Rather Irregular

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP) — The Stock Market started to go places today, but soon changed its mind.

Early advances of fractions to around 2 points had been replaced by declines or substantially reduced at the approach of the final hour. Trading, however, reverted to the slow pace of last week.

Gainers up to a point or so included J. I. Case, Douglas Aircraft, Westinghouse, American Bank Note, American Type Founders, American Telephone, Sears Roebuck, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Great Northern, U. S. Steel and Bethlehem.

Late Tone Irregular

The late tone was irregular. Transfers approximated 800,000 shares.

Some selling in Greyhound was attributed to growing competition which the bus companies are facing with the reduction of rail rates.

Convertible bonds were firm. Commodities and foreign currencies were mixed. The French franc drifted to the level at which further small gold shipments from Paris to New York were reported to have been arranged.

Brokers spoke of the lack of important buying leadership in the equities division, and the tendency of the list, as a whole, to overlook the generally favorable business developments, as among the prinicpal factors discouraging public participation.

Federal Bonds Higher

Demand for U. S. Government bonds and gains of fractions to a point or more in a long list of corporate issues gave life to the bond market today.

In the forenoon trading U. S. Government list ruled about 1/32 to 3/32 higher. Gainers included the Treasury 3⅜s of 1941, the 3⅛s of 1946 and the 3s of 1946. A little pressure came into the Government-guaranteed sector and Federal Farm Mortgage 3¼s and Home Owners Loan 2¾s drifted slightly lower.

American Type Founders convertible bonds of 1950 were up more than 6 points. Studebaker convertible 6s rose about a point and Walworth 4s had a like advance.

Buying of rail equities stimulated some interest in carrier liens. Modest gains were scored by Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s and St. Louis San Francisco 4½s.

The rise in the rails was uneven, however, as a handful of issues met with selling. Somewhat lower were St. Paul 5s, North Western 4¾s and Nickel Plate 4½s.

American & Foreign Power 5s, Postal Telegraph 5s and Western Union 5s enjoyed a mild demand.

The foreign group was mixed, with small gains and losses about evenly distributed. Limited advances in Italian 7s and Japan 6½s contrasted with somewhat lower prices for Brazilian 6½s and Norway 6s.

French 7s were down a trifle on uncertainties over the outlook for the French franc.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loans renewal:			
Stock Exch.	1%	¾%	¾%
Curb Exch.	1½	1½	¾
Com Paper:			
Prime	¾	¾	¾@1
Time loans:			
60-90 days	1¼	1	¼
4-6 months	1¼	1	⅜
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	76½c

Bankers Acceptance Market

30-90 days	⅞@ ⅛%	⅞@ ⅛%	⅞@ ⅛%
4 months	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼
5-6 months	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ½

London Quotations

Short bills	⅞@ 5/16	⅞@ 5/16	⅞@ 5/16
3 mos bills	½	½	½@ 5/16
Bar silver	20 1/16d	20 1/16d	34 1/2d
Bar gold	139s 7d	139s 8d	141s 6d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	3

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Budapest	4%
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	3½
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	2	Lisbon	5
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Paris	6
San Francisco	2	Prague	3
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	7	Sofia	5½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	3.29
Bombay	3	Vienna	3½
Brussels	2	Warsaw	5
Bucharest	4½		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.9800	$4.9788	$8.2397
Cables	4.9812	4.9800	8.2397
France—franc	.0659	.0658	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1690	.1691	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.3232	.3232	.3267
Italy—lira	.0786	.0784	.0891
Germany—mark	.4027	.4027	.4033
Holland—florin	.6757	.6759	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2569	.2567	.4537
Norway—krone	.2504	.2502	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2225	.2223	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1365	.1364	.3287
Greece—drachma	.0094	.0094	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875†	.1875†	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0416	.0416	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0221	.0221	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.2955†	.2955†	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1885	.1885	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3321	.3320†	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0560	.0561	.2025
Chile—peso	.0519	.0519	.2060
Peru—sol	.2495	.2495	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8071	.8071	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2923	.2920	.8440
India—rupee	.3763	.3754	.6180
Java—florin	.6798	.6800	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3238	.3262	*
Shanghai—dol	.2988	.2988	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5856	.5838	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4988	.4988	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9975	.9969	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Nominal.

Massachusetts Financial Statistics

The eleventh edition of a booklet in the quarterly series, giving up-to-date financial statistics of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, its counties, cities, towns and districts, is being distributed by Tyler, Buttrick & Co. of Boston. This edition contains an outline map of the Commonwealth, showing all its political subdivisions. The statistics given show population, assessed valuation, gross and net debt, net debt ratio and per capita, tax levy, tax collections, tax titles, and a comparison of tax rates. Copies are available upon request.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last May 25	Last May 23
74¾	59	Acme Steel (2½f)	61	61	61	..
13⅞	9⅝	Adams Express (.10b)	11⅛	11	11	11
35⅝	23⅛	Adams Millis (¾)	23	22⅝	23	..
28	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	24¼
61⅞	58	Air Reduction (N)	59	58⅞	59	58⅝
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
17⅝	13½	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	13½	13½	13½	13⅜
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
30¾	12⅜	Allegn pf ww xxx (h)	20¼	20¼	20¼	20
39¼	30	Alleghany Steel (1)	31¼	31¼	31¼	..
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	190	189	189	189½
28⅜	23½	Allied Mills (1)	24¼	24	24	..
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	9½	9¼	9⅜	9⅛
74⅛	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	74⅜	74⅛	74⅛	74
50½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers	44⅞	44½	44½	44⅞
28½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	22¾	22½	22½	..
47½	34	Amal Lthr pf (2g)	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	..
63¼	50	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	50⅛	50	50	50
55½	42⅛	Am Bank Note (½b)	45½	43½	45½	43⅛
130½	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5½)	126½	126½	126½	128
134½	115¾	Am Can (4f)	129⅝	129	129⅛	129
41	30	Am Car & Fdry	36	35	35	35⅛
58¾	31	Am Chain	49⅞	49	49⅞	49
23¼	17⅝	Am Car & F pf	63	62¾	63	63
95½	87⅛	Am Chicle (4)	89	89	89	89
13¾	8½	Am Colortype	9	9	9	..
32⅝	23	Am Com Alcohol	23½	23⅛	23⅛	23
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	22⅝	22¼	22¼	22⅝
95	59	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	91	91	91	90½
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h) N	4½	4½	4½	4½
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7½
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	34½	33½	33½	34¼
18½	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	14½	14½	14½	14½
8⅝	5¾	Am Hide & L	6	6	6	6
46	36¼	Am Hide & L pf (3)	36½	36½	36	..
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	40	39½	40	39⅞
4⅝	3	Am Ice	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
24	17¼	Am Ice pf (2)	19½	19¼	19½	..
13⅜	9⅜	Am International	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
36¼	23⅛	Am Locomotive	27⅛	27	27⅛	27
95½	66	Am Loco pf	74½	74½	74½	73
79⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	22¾	22¾	22¾	..
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.10)	12	12	12	12
42½	35½	Am News (1.80)	40	39	39	..
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	11	10¾	10¾	10⅞
52⅛	36⅜	Am P&L 5% pf (1¼)	48	47⅝	47¾	47¼
60⅝	43	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)	56	55½	56	55
27⅞	18¾	Am Radiator	20⅛	19½	19½	19¾
34	26	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	26⅞	26¼	26½	26½
33¼	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	28	28	28	..
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	78	77¼	77¼	77½
145	133⅜	Am Snuff pf (6)	143	143	143	..
33⅜	20½	Am Steel Fdries	28⅞	28⅜	28¾	28½
117	107¾	Am Steel F pf (2)	113	113	113	..
36	27¼	Am Stores (2)	26¾	26¼	26¼	26⅞
61⅞	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	56	55½	56	54⅝
141⅞	129	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	136¾	136¾	136¾	..
178	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	164¼	162¼	162½	162¼
103⅛	87	Am Tobacco (5)	93	93	93	..
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	93½	92½	93¼	93⅜
107⅜	93¼	Am Type Fdrs (h)	97	97	97	97⅜
25⅛	19⅛	Am Wat W & E	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	21⅞
11½	7¾	Am Woolen	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
2	3	Am Wrt Pap (h)	¾	¾	¾	¾
7¾	3⅜	Am Zinc Lead&S	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (1¼b)	34⅜	33¾	34	34⅛
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	20¼	20	20	20½
50	37	Archer Daniels (1f)	38	37¾	38	38
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	..
7⅝	4¾	Armour Ill	5	4⅞	5	5
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	72	72	72	71½
6⅜	4⅞	Armstrong Cork (1½f)	55½	53	55½	..
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11½
22⅛	9½	Artloom ofcp	16	15⅜	16	..
17⅜	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	16⅛	15⅝	16	16⅛
106	98	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	100	100	..
51⅛	37	Asso Oil (¼e)	36½	36½	36½	..
86⅜	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	71⅝	70½	70¾	71⅜
104⅜	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	101¼	101¼	101¼	102⅜
35⅜	21⅜	Atl Coast Line	24¾	24ff	24¾	24⅜
111½	111⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	112½	112½	112½	112½
35⅛	27⅝	Atl Refining (1)	28¾	28⅛	28⅛	28½
54¼	27⅜	Auburn Auto	29⅞	29½	29½	30½
10⅛	6⅜	Austin Nichols	6½	6½	6½	7⅛
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
		—B—				
6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅜
54½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	40½	40½	40½	40¾
24¼	15⅜	Balt & Ohio	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	18
34⅜	21	Balt & Ohio pf	24½	24	24½	..
49½	41	Bangor & Aroos (2½z.	43	43	43	..
117½	112¼	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114½
20¾	13¼	Barker Bros	15⅜	15¾	15¾	..
20	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.60f)	17	16⅛	16⅝	17
76½	63½	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	18¼	16¾	18¼	17¼
114¼	110	Bayuk Cigar pf (4)	110¼	110¼	110¼	..
26	18	Beatrice Cream (.5e)	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	..
31¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1)	28¼	27¾	28	27¾
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind L (1½f)	21⅛	21	21	..
63¾	45¾	Beth Steel	52¾	51½	52	51
19	16⅛	Beth Steel 5 pf (1)	17⅜	17	17⅜	17½
120¼	110	Beth Steel 7 pf (7)	113½	110¼	113½	113¼
20¼	14¾	Blaw Knox (.10b)	16½	16	16	16½
26½	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
63⅛	46¼	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	47¼	47	47	47⅜
100½	91¾	Bon Ami A (4)	92½	92½	92½	..
45	39⅜	Bon Ami B (2½)	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅛
30¼	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	28	27⅝	27⅝	28
83⅛	64	Borg Warner (3)	72¾	72	72¾	72¼
18⅞	13½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14¼
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2f)	47¾	47¼	47¼	47
69	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	53	53	53	..
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	48	47¼	47½	47¼
104	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	104	104	104	104
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	8	7¾	7¾	8⅜
56½	44½	Brooklyn Un2Gas (3)	45¾	45½	45½	45¾
65⅝	50	Brown Shoe (3)	51	51	51	50⅝
13	8¼	Brunswick Balke	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	..
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	11
20⅛	13½	Bucyrus E cv pf	15⅛	15½	15⅛	..
113½	100	Bucyrus E pf (2g)	108	108	108	109
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	15⅜	15	15¼	15½
114	85	Budd Mfg pf	111	111	111	..
3⅜	2⅛	Budd Mfg rts 1 pd	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
14	6⅜	Budd Wheel	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼
31⅛	20⅜	Bullard (½b)	25	25	25	25½
28⅜	11½	Bulova Watch	24½	24½	24½	..
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60f)	26½	26½	26½	26⅛
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	4½	4½	4½	..
6⅝	2⅜	Butte Coj & Zinc	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
25¼	16½	Byers	17¾	17¾	17¾	17⅞
74	56¼	Byers pf	57	57	57	57¼
25¾	22	Byron Jaskson (1)	24¾	24½	24⅜	..
		—C—				
17⅜	8⅜	Callahan Z & L	1	⅞	1	⅞
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (¼b)	10⅞	10⅜	10¾	10¾
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1f)	33¼	32¾	33¼	32⅞
16½	10⅜	Canada Dry	13	12¾	12¾	13
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12⅛	12	12	12⅛
43½	37	Cannon Mills (2)	38	38	38	38
131⅜	123¼	Capital Admin	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
52½	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	50	50	50	50
172¾	92½	Case Thresh	158⅞	157	157¼	156¼
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	73⅞	73½	73⅞	74
23¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	22⅜	22⅛	22½	22¼
31½	19	Celotex Co	23¾	23¾	23¾	23½
71¼	54	Celotex Co pf	57½	57½	57½	57
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	54¾	53½	54¾	54⅞
19¼	12¾	Certain-Teed	13¼	12⅞	12⅝	13
99½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	95	94½	95	..
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	103	103	103	103
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	64¾	63¾	64⅜	63½
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	57	56⅞	57	56⅜
3¼	1¼	Chi & E Ill (h)	1½	1½	1½	..
6¼	2⅜	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
31⅝	25⅜	Chi Mail Order (1½)	29¾	29	29¼	..
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3	2¾	2¾	2⅞
56	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
4	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	4	3¾	4	..
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	4¼	4	4	..
30¼	22½	Chicksha Cot O (2)	22½	21⅞	21⅞	..
103⅞	85½	Chrysler (6)	95⅞	94⅞	95⅜	95⅜
80	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	80	79½	80	..
7⅜	4¼	City Stores	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	6¾
107⅛	107¼	Cleve El I pf (4½)	108½	108½	108½	108½
38	35	Cleve Graph Br (1f)	38	37½	38	37½
127½	124	Cluett Pbdy pf (7)	126	126	126	..
97¼	84	Coca Cola (2)	93	92¾	92⅞	92½
20½	13¼	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	14¾	14	14⅛	14⅛
106½	102⅜	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	103¾	103	103¼	103
51¾	39½	Collins & Aikman (2)	43⅜	43¼	43⅜	42½
24¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	16½	16½	16½	..
9⅜	3⅜	Colo F & Ir (h)	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜
49	24	Colo F&I pf (h)	26¼	26	26¼	25¾
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	..
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1pf	28¾	28¾	28¼	..
21⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	19⅜	18¾	18¾	19½
102½	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	99½	99½	99½	99½
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1f)	32½	32½	32½	32⅝
51¼	43	Columbia P pf (2¾)	43⅜	43	43⅜	43
60⅝	44	Comm Credit (2½)	61¼	60⅜	60½	60⅜
115	110	Comm Credit pf (5½)	113¼	112¾	113¼	112¾
57¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (3.60*)	80½	80	80	80
110½	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	107¼	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
24⅝	16¾	Comm Solvents (.60)	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	8	7¾	7¾	8⅜
56½	44½	Brooklyn Un2Gas (3)	45¾	45½	45½	45¾
65⅝	50	Brown Shoe (3)	51	51	51	50⅝
13	8¼	Brunswick Balke	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	..
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	11
20⅛	13½	Bucyrus E cv pf	15⅛	15½	15⅛	..
113½	100	Bucyrus E pf (2g)	108	108	108	109
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	15⅜	15	15¼	15½
114	85	Budd Mfg pf	111	111	111	..
3⅜	2⅛	Budd Mfg rts 1 pd	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
14	6⅜	Budd Wheel	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼
31⅛	20⅜	Bullard (½b)	25	25	25	25½
28⅜	11½	Bulova Watch	24½	24½	24½	..
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60f)	26½	26½	26½	26⅛
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	4½	4½	4½	..
6⅝	2⅜	Butte Coj & Zinc	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
25¼	16½	Byers	17¾	17¾	17¾	17⅞
74	56¼	Byers pf	57	57	57	57¼
25¾	22	Byron Jaskson (1)	24¾	24½	24⅜	..
		—C—				
17⅜	8⅜	Callahan Z & L	1	⅞	1	⅞
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (¼b)	10⅞	10⅜	10¾	10¾
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1f)	33¼	32¾	33¼	32⅞
16½	10⅜	Canada Dry	13	12¾	12¾	13
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12⅛	12	12	12⅛
43½	37	Cannon Mills (2)	38	38	38	38
131⅜	123¼	Capital Admin	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
52½	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	50	50	50	50
172¾	92½	Case Thresh	158⅞	157	157¼	156¼
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	73⅞	73½	73⅞	74
23¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	22⅜	22⅛	22½	22¼
31½	19	Celotex Co	23¾	23¾	23¾	23½
71¼	54	Celotex Co pf	57½	57½	57½	57
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	54¾	53½	54¾	54⅞
19¼	12¾	Certain-Teed	13¼	12⅞	12⅝	13
99½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	95	94½	95	..
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	103	103	103	103
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	64¾	63¾	64⅜	63½
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	57	56⅞	57	56⅜
3¼	1¼	Chi & E Ill (h)	1½	1½	1½	..
6¼	2⅜	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
31⅝	25⅜	Chi Mail Order (1½)	29¾	29	29¼	..
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3	2¾	2¾	2⅞
56	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
4	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	4	3¾	4	..
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	4¼	4	4	..
30¼	22½	Chicksha Cot O (2)	22½	21⅞	21⅞	..
103⅞	85½	Chrysler (6)	95⅞	94⅞	95⅜	95⅜
80	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	80	79½	80	..
7⅜	4¼	City Stores	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	6¾
107⅛	107¼	Cleve El I pf (4½)	108½	108½	108½	108½
38	35	Cleve Graph Br (1f)	38	37½	38	37½
127½	124	Cluett Pbdy pf (7)	126	126	126	..
97¼	84	Coca Cola (2)	93	92¾	92⅞	92½
20½	13¼	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	14¾	14	14⅛	14⅛
106½	102⅜	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	103¾	103	103¼	103
51¾	39½	Collins & Aikman (2)	43⅜	43¼	43⅜	42½
24¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	16½	16½	16½	..
9⅜	3⅜	Colo F & Ir (h)	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜
49	24	Colo F&I pf (h)	26¼	26	26¼	25¾
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	..
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1pf	28¾	28¾	28¼	..
21⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	19⅜	18¾	18¾	19½
102½	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	99½	99½	99½	99½
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1f)	32½	32½	32½	32⅝
51¼	43	Columbia P pf (2¾)	43⅜	43	43⅜	43
60⅝	44	Comm Credit (2½)	61¼	60⅜	60½	60⅜
115	110	Comm Credit pf (5½)	113¼	112¾	113¼	112¾
57¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (3.60*)	80½	80	80	80
110½	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	107¼	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
24⅝	16¾	Comm Solvents (.60)	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
44	37	Int Print Ink (1.80)	37½	37½	37½	..
111	107	Int Pr Ink pf (6)	109¼	109¼	109¼	109½
51	51	Int Rys Cen Am	51	51	51	50⅝
368⅜	193¼	Int Rys C A pf	34½	33½	34⅜	33½
67	52⅜	Int Silver pf (4)	53½	53½	53½	..
19¼	12¼	Int Tel & Tel	14⅛	13¾	14	14
19	12¾	Interstate Dept S	12	12	12	11⅜
108	97½	Int'sta DS pf (7)	87	86⅝	86⅝	..
50¾	40⅝	Intertype Corp (½)	20¾	20	20¾	..
23	17¼	Mid-Cont Pet (.40b)	19¾	18⅝	18⅝	19½
47½	21⅜	Midland Steel (1)	39¾	39¼	39⅜	40
131½	110	Midland Stl pf (8)	126	125¾	126	..
78	65	Min Honeywell (1½f)	69	69	69	..
12⅜	6½	Min Moline	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¼
26¼	17½	Mission Corp	18	17⅝	17⅝	..
9⅜	5½	Mo Kan & Tex	8	8	8	7⅞
28⅛	14½	Mo Kan & Tex pf	22¼	21¾	21⅞	21⅞
4	2⅛	Mo Pacific (h)	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
7¾	2⅞	Mo Pacific pf (h)	4

Business and Industry

Value of 1936 Motor Output Estimated at $3,500,000,000

Commerce and Finance

1935 Auto Output Will Come Close To 5,000,000 Cars

DETROIT, May 25 (AP)—When the motorcar industry sums up the results of its 1936 activity its financial sheets will shown an output with a wholesale value of approximately $3,500,000,000. The industry has reached that figure only once before in its history—in 1929 when it assembled 5,600,000 cars and trucks.

It will not produce that many vehicles this year, but it will come very close to 5,000,000 and, more important to the trade, it will pass these units on to consumers with only a minimum of surplus. In 1929 it had to carry over about as many vehicles as it assembled in the entire year of 1932 when output totaled 1,431,000 cars.

Many Paying Dividends

The financial aspects of the recovery in the motorcar industry extend beyond the increased valuation of its product, for aside from stepping up output volume, virtually every company of importance in the business of assembling motorcars and trucks is on a dividend-paying basis. It may be safely added, also, that the executives of these companies expect to remain on that basis.

When the industry brought out new cars last November and swung into unusual activity for that season of the year, some of the skeptics expressed the conviction the spring market was being mortgaged to the early winter activity. Events have proved this belief unfounded for the industry is enjoying a greater measure of profitable operations than it has at any similar period with the possible exception of 1929.

Millions Are Obsolete

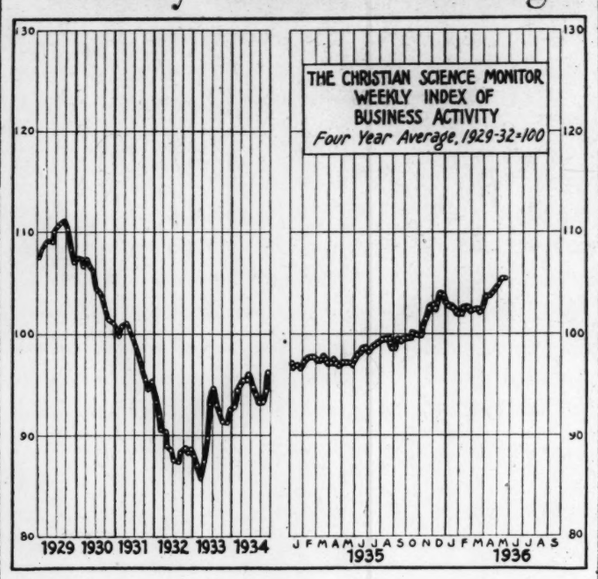
Motorcar manufacturers realize that since the recovery movement began in 1933 they have produced and distributed more than 10,000,000 new cars, but they know, too, that considerably more than half the 26,000,000 cars now under license throughout the United States are mechanically obsolete and must be replaced in the near future.

Production authorities who two or three years ago were grasping at the straw of "a huge accumulation of unreleased demand," admit that much of this back-log has come back into the market, but they point out that hundreds of thousands of vehicles assembled long before the depression began still are being used.

Practically all the vehicles produced in 1931-32-33—approximately 5,800,000 units—went into the replacement market, and the percentage of replacement production continues high. At the same time the number of used cars actually junked shows an encouraging upward trend. Thus the actual distribution of new vehicles is not accurately disclosed in the modest increase in total registration figures.

BOIT, DALTON, CHURCH and HAMILTON
"Insurance of Every Description"
89 Broad Street, Boston, Mass. Telephone HUBbard 3100

Monitor Index of Business Activity Remains Unchanged



Business news continues on the favorable side, but general business activity has shown some tendency toward leveling off, which is reflected in a sidewise movement of The Christian Science Monitor weekly index. On May 16 the index registered 105.4, unchanged from May 9 and compared with 97.1 on May 18, 1935.

The following table gives the weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base 1929-32 as 100:

	May 16 *1936	May 9 1936	May 18 1935
Combined index	105.4	105.4	97.1
Bk debits outside New York City	96.7	97.0	93.3
Elec power prod	121.2	121.0	105.6
Car loadings, misc..	98.2	98.3	92.3

*Preliminary.

Bank debits outside New York City dropped down considerably more than seasonally, in all sections but one. In the Pacific Coast area there was a fair increase in the debits total reported. Electric power output advanced contraseasonally to new high volume. Miscellaneous freight car loadings failed to increase sufficiently to match up to the gain customary in the week under consideration, and the adjusted figure declined slightly.

Despite indications from the steel trade that a gradual recession had set in which was likely to continue until some time in July, the latest data for steel output show an advance. Demand from the heavy steel product industries apparently is proving strong enough to offset the reduction in automotive and agricultural demand.

Automobile production, after holding close to the high figure in recent weeks, dropped off last week. Cram's Reports estimate output at 109,821 units, down from 117,156 units in the preceding week. Outlook for the present week is for a total about the same or a little lower, Cram's indicates.

Construction activity is making substantial gains in nonresidential as well as residential lines. The total volume of construction, however, is still very low although the percentage increases are large.

Ford's Indicated 1935 Net Profit Put at $3,565,617

By the Associated Press

Based on the balance sheet of Dec. 31, 1935, Ford Motor Company had an indicated 1935 profit of $3,565,617, it was disclosed today.

This profit was equivalent to $1.03 a share on the 3,452,900 shares of $5 par value. Indicated profit as calculated compares with an indicated profit of $6,860,642 in 1934, equivalent to $1.98 a share; indicated loss of $3,408,331 in 1933, and indicated loss of $79,247,669 in 1932.

The balance sheet showed a profit and loss account of $582,977,651 as of Dec. 31, 1935, compared with $580,276,391 at the close of 1934.

Reserves increased during the year from $10,096,989 to $10,961,346. The figures do not take into account any dividends that may have been paid to the owners of the business, Henry Ford, Mrs. Henry Ford, and Edsel B. Ford.

Prior to 1934 the stock was $100 par, the capital having been readjusted by issuance of 20 $ par shares for each $100 par share.

The balance sheet, filed once a year with the Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations, is the only statement published which gives any clue to the earnings of the Ford Company, which is privately owned.

Investment Bonds At Premium First Time Since Slump

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 25—Representative investment company bonds on the average are selling at a premium for the first time since the beginning of the depression, Distributors Group, Inc., show in a special study.

At the end of the first quarter of 1936, 14 representative issues were selling at an average premium of 1.50 per cent. This compares with an average discount of 1.37 per cent for 23 issues on Dec. 31, 1935, and of 11.19 per cent for 20 issues on March 31, 1935.

The greatest average discount at which representative investment company bonds have sold since Distributors Group has been making the study was 33.27 per cent on 20 issues on Dec. 31, 1933.

Illinois Abandons Technical Financial Report for Simple Terms and Charts

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—Abandoning involved balance statements and technical terms, the State of Illinois has sought to give "the man on the street" the story of its financial structure in a book of simple language and charts.

Entitled "The A B C of Illinois State Finance—Everybody's Business," the book was written by Finance Director K. L. Ames. He said it was the "first attempt by a state to present a comprehensive account of its financing in terms anyone can understand." In less than a week, he said, the first edition of 10,000 copies was exhausted.

In 135 pages, the book takes the "stockholder in one of the largest corporations doing business in his state" through every phase of the financial structure of Illinois. In nine chapters, it deals with:

Sources of revenue, purposes of state expenditures, financing emergency unemployment relief, the procedure followed in disbursing state money, the structure of the state budget, state funds into which collections are turned and from which debts are paid, "The State Is a Borrower," and a summary of "The Citizen's Part."

Columbia Pictures Shows Net $3.13 Per Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 25—Columbia Pictures Corporation reports net earnings for the nine months ended March 28, 1936, of $958,578 after all charges and provisions for federal income and other taxes, equivalent to approximately $3.13 a share on 280,413 shares of common stock outstanding after deducting preferred dividends.

Brooklyn Edison $55,000,000 Issue Of 3¼ P. C. Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 25—Morgan Stanley & Co. heads a syndicate offering a Brooklyn Edison Company $55,000,000 issue of consolidating mortgage bonds, 3¼ per cent series of 1936, dated May 15, 1936, and due May 15, 1966, and priced at 101½ and accrued interest.

The proceeds will be applied to the redemption of all the outstanding general mortgage gold bonds, i.e., $30,039,000 Series A at 105, and $24,968,000 Series E at 104, plus accrued interest in each case.

The balance required for such redemptions plus the company's estimated expenses in connection with the sale of the bonds, together aggregating $3,404,670, exclusive of accrued interest on the bonds to be redeemed, will be obtained from the company's current cash.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The equivocal response of share prices to the Supreme Court's rejection of the Guffey Act was the week's significant moment in the stock market. An adverse decision had been anticipated, but its effect was expected to be bullish. Stocks staged a brief rally and immediately touched off selling orders on the specialists' books slightly above the market. The wild abortive rally that followed the TVA decision was not duplicated. Failure of the market to resume the uptrend at this critical point was construed unfavorably in the Street. Even the rails, direct beneficiaries of the decision, showed no rallying power on the basis either of the decision or of the agreement with labor over retirement compensation.

Late in the week a favorable sign was seen in the strength of the utilities. While in part attributed to the continuance of the increase in power output, it was also laid to the political outlook for business, which was improved by the announcement of Governor Lehman of New York that he will not run for re-election. Odds in favor of the President's re-election are reported as shrunk from 10-5 to 10-6.

As a result of the low volume of trading—on only one day last week did volume approach 1,000,000 shares—brokers have begun minor retrenchments in overhead, including lay-offs, staggered office forces, and Scotch weeks. Volume this month looks like only about 20,000,000 shares against 60,000,000 in February. Professional trading is also retarded by the menace of SEC policing. The C. C. Wright show-cause order hearing begins in Washington today, the Meehan decision, in which the Commission is prosecutor, judge, and jury, is expected soon and the White Weld case comes up early in June.

Commodity Price Weakness

Some attention is being paid to the recent weakness in commodity prices, which was so pronounced early this month as to carry Moody's index to the lowest since last fall. Alexander Hamilton came out with a brief review of long-term trends implying that the recent weakness might indicate a resumption of a postwar downtrend. On the other hand, the conflict of opinions over the trend of interest rates continued. Last week's lineup included Macauley, Edie, and Robinson for a near-term advance, Pope and Beckhart against.

Resignation of Ralph W. Morrison from the Federal Reserve Board, bringing its membership down to five, with two seats unfilled, further decreased the Street's respect for that body. The idea of its acting as a Supreme Court of Finance is considered here a rather ironic joke, since the board's enhanced powers of "credit control" granted in recent years' legislation, are completely offset by its loss of independence. It was noted here, incidentally, that so long as the board is shy two members it has only equal voting power on the Open-Market Committee with the Reserve Bank representatives.

Curb officials drew a sigh of relief as the amendments to the Securities Act of 1934, affecting unlisted trading departments and over-the-counter dealers, were passed by the House, with quick Senate approval expected in conference of the few changes made in the House bill from the Senate draft. The 1934 act gave unlisted trading a death sentence commuted to the end of this month, and if the present bill fails to become law by next Monday morning, unlisted trading, which comprises the bulk of the Curb's business, must automatically cease. The 1934 act contemplated ultimate extinction of unlisted trading departments, but the amendments just voted would instead permit it to continue under meticulous Washintgon control.

Margin Ruling Disliked

Brokers are stubbornly unreconciled to the 55 per cent margin requirement, and stories are rife of customers taking their business to foreign correspondents or foreign markets to avoid these requirements. No brokers have been found, however, to admit such loss of customers. The habit grows of attributing the present market dullness to the latest increase in margin requirements, which was made (April 1) just in time to get the blame for the decline. If the Reserve lowers the requirement this summer in time to anticipate a bull market, its control theories will gain enough acceptance to add substantially to the ultimate onus which it will have to bear for any major market decline in the future.

The banks were pleased at the clarification given by Comptroller O'Connor in his California speech of the disconcerting ruling made last February forbidding national bank purchase of securities of a "predominantly or distinctly speculative nature," according to the rating of at least two of the recognized investment manuals. The banks had felt that this took discretion from their own statistical services, sometimes better informed than the rating agencies, and also might occasionally put the fate of a new bond offering in the hands of such agencies. The Comptroller cleared up the point by saying that "such ratings are not conclusive on the question of eligibility." This is taken to mean that banks can buy securities rated speculative by the manuals if they can get away with it with the bank examiner, the increase in whose powers is one of the outstanding unpublicized developments of recent banking history.

Treasury Issue Next Week

Treasury offering of between $1,500,000,000 and $2,000,000,000 is expected to be announced next Monday, probably in a combination of bonds and notes, as in March and December, with possibly a larger proportion of bonds, in view of the surprising response of the market in March, when for the first time since the depression the subscriptions for bonds exceeded those for the shorter maturities.

On June 15 the Treasury has a maturity of $687,000,000 while $364,000,000 matures on Aug. 2; exchange offerings will be made next month for both. In addition an undetermined amount of bonus money will be needed. About $350,000,000 of income tax recepts are expected. The Treasury's working balance is now close to $2,000,000,000 and current offerings of $50,000,000 of bills in excess of retirements are nearly meeting the current deficit needs. It is expected that novel regulations to prevent padding of subscriptions will also be announced, as the subject has been studied by the Treasury since March.

This advertisement is not, and is under no circumstances to be construed as, an offer of participation or as a solicitation of an offer to participate. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

THIRTIETH YEAR

THE ALEXANDER FUND

A new series I-I-I will be opened May 25, 1936 as of May 1, 1936. Moneys will be accepted in multiples of $100 for the first fifteen (15) days after May 25, 1936; thereafter on the basis of current market value. The subscriptions to this series will be limited to $500,000.

Prospectus and information may be obtained from

W. WALLACE ALEXANDER INCORPORATED
1228 LAND TITLE BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

The SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832
111 FRANKLIN STREET
and HOTEL STATLER BUILDING
COMMERCIAL BANKING—FOREIGN—SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

EATON & HOWARD MANAGEMENT FUND A-1
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Managed by
Eaton & Howard
Incorporated
Investment Managers
Boston
One Federal St. Boston — Russ Building San Francisco

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

This issue, though registered, is not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

$55,000,000

Brooklyn Edison Company, Inc.

Consolidating Mortgage Bonds, 3¼% Series of 1936

Dated May 15, 1936 — *Due May 15, 1966*

Interest payable May 15 and November 15 in New York City

CITY BANK FARMERS TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, Trustee

Coupon Bonds in denomination of $1,000, registerable as to principal. Registered Bonds in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. Coupon Bonds and registered Bonds and the several denominations interchangeable.

Redeemable, at the option of the Company, as a whole at any time or in part on any semi-annual interest date on at least 30 days' published notice, at the following prices with accrued interest: to and including May 15, 1946, at 106%; thereafter to and including May 15, 1956, at 103%; thereafter to and including May 15, 1963, at 101%; and thereafter at 100%.

Legal investment, in the opinion of counsel for the Underwriters, for Savings Banks in New York and Massachusetts.

The following is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which also include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds.

THE COMPANY *Brooklyn Edison Company, Inc., 99.6% of the outstanding stock of which is owned by Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., was incorporated in New York in 1899 as Kings County Electric Light and Power Company. The Company is engaged in the generation, purchase, distribution and sale of alternating and direct current electricity to consumers in the Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York. The Company also supplies electricity to certain affiliated electric companies of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York System. The Company's properties include three generating stations (two held in reserve), fifteen substations, a transmission and distribution system and office and service buildings.*

CAPITALIZATION

	Outstanding as of December 31, 1935
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn†	
First Consolidated Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds (due January 1, 1939)	$ 4,240,000*
Kings County Electric Light and Power Company	
Five Per Cent. 40-Year Gold Mortgage Bonds (due October 1, 1937)	2,434,000
Purchase Money Six Per Cent. 99 Years Gold Bonds (due October 1, 1997)	5,123,000
Brooklyn Edison Company, Inc. General Mortgage Gold Bonds	
Series A, 5%, due January 1, 1949	30,039,000
Series E, 5%, due January 1, 1952	24,968,000
Common Stock—$100 par value per share	124,903,900

*†Merged into the Company January 27, 1919. *Guaranteed but not expressly assumed.*

PURPOSE OF ISSUE *The proceeds from the sale of the $55,000,000 Bonds to the Underwriters will aggregate $54,725,000, exclusive of accrued interest, and will be applied to the redemption on July 1, 1936 of all the outstanding General Mortgage Gold Bonds, i.e. $30,039,000 Series A at 105% and $24,968,000 Series E at 104%, plus accrued interest in each case. The balance required for such redemptions plus the Company's estimated expenses in connection with the sale of the Bonds, together aggregating $3,404,670 (exclusive of accrued interest on the bonds to be redeemed), will be obtained from the Company's current cash.*

EARNINGS *The Profit and Loss Statements of the Company in the Offering Prospectus, subject to the related notes and other important relevant information therein, are summarized as follows:*

Year ended December 31	Total Operating Revenues	Gross Corporate Income*	Total Deductions from Gross Corporate Income	Net Income
1933	$45,756,399.83	$15,744,513.28	$3,613,293.76	$12,131,219.52
1934	46,321,799.00	14,010,514.55	3,668,585.79	10,341,928.76
1935	48,267,487.92	14,458,084.33	3,749,609.20	10,708,475.13

Available for fixed charges after provision for Federal income taxes and retirement expense.

Reference is made to the Offering Prospectus for details of the above figures and for a summary of unaudited Profit and Loss Statements for the three months' and twelve months' periods ended March 31, 1936 which show reductions in Gross and Net Corporate Income from figures reported for corresponding periods of the previous year.

BONDS OF THE 3¼% SERIES OF 1936 *The Bonds will be issued under the Company's Consolidating Mortgage to be dated May 15, 1936 and will, in the opinion of counsel, be secured by a direct lien upon substantially all the real property (including generating stations), transmission and distribution systems now owned by the Company, subject to the liens so far as they attach of mortgages securing outstanding bonds of $11,797,000, and to certain further exceptions described in the Offering Prospectus. The Mortgage contains provision for the issuance, under certain restrictions and (except for an additional $10,000,000 of bonds) only for specified purposes, of additional bonds, of this or other series, all of which as to lien would rank pari passu with these Bonds. The Mortgage permits the Company, in certain instances, to dispose of property covered by the Mortgage without notice other than application to the Trustee, and also provides, in other instances, for release of property by the Trustee without notice to Bondholders.*

The provisions of the Mortgage may be modified (subject to certain limitations set forth in the Offering Prospectus) by vote of holders of 66⅔% of the outstanding Bonds.

UNDERWRITING *Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Underwriters named in the Offering Prospectus have severally agreed to purchase these Bonds from the Company at 99½%, or a total of $54,725,000, plus accrued interest. Such Bonds are to be offered to the public at 101½%, or a total of $55,825,000, plus accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are 2%, or a total of $1,100,000.*

Price 101½% and Accrued Interest

The Underwriters have agreed to purchase these Bonds when, as and if issued, and subject to the approval of Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed, counsel for the Underwriters, and to certain further conditions. The validity of the franchises and titles of the Company and its subsidiary, and certain other matters, have been passed upon by counsel for the Company. It is expected that delivery of Bonds in temporary form, exchangeable for definitive Bonds when prepared, will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. on or about May 29, 1936, against payment therefor in New York funds.

As more fully set forth in the Offering Prospectus, the Underwriters have authorized the purchase and sale, in the open market or otherwise, of Bonds for their several accounts, either for long or short account within the limits and during the period set forth in the Agreement between themselves.

Further information, in particular financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable only from such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

KUHN, LOEB & CO. — BLYTH & CO., Inc.

BROWN HARRIMAN & CO. Incorporated — LAZARD FRÈRES & COMPANY Incorporated

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION — EDWARD B. SMITH & CO.

BONBRIGHT & COMPANY Incorporated — LEHMAN BROTHERS

CLARK, DODGE & CO.

Dated May 25, 1936.

Heavy-Hitting Yanks Due Here Tomorrow—Harvard Prepares for IC4A Meet

Sox Pitching Situation More Serious Than Ever

By Edwin Rumill

As the Red Sox make ready to face the New York Yankees in what is described as a "crucial" series, it is apparent that the local pitching situation, instead of improving, is getting more serious every day.

At the present moment, the Sox have eight pitchers, and not one of them can be depended upon to turn in a creditable performance. Grove, of course, will be ready by the end of the week, despite the mishap sustained in Saturday's game with Washington. In all probability, however, he will not see action against the Yankees, who are in Boston tomorrow, Wednesday and Thursday.

Ferrell Only Fair

Wes Ferrell has pitched only fair ball since the start of the season. Two or three of his five victories were commendable, but in the other games in which he appeared he was decidedly unsteady. Johnny Marcum has as much on the ball as he ever had, although he still needs more work in hot weather to get his arm in shape to go through nine innings without relief.

Fred Ostermueller has continually failed to finish what he started, but Manager Joe Cronin is forced to use the lefthander as a regular starter. Cascarella, Henry, Walberg and Wilson are strictly relief hurlers.

Cronin, General Manager Eddie Collins and even President Tom Yawkey are on the lookout for pitchers. Their chances of getting Buck Newsom from the Senators are slim, but there are six other clubs in the American League and there is still time to trade or purchase before the June 15 deadline.

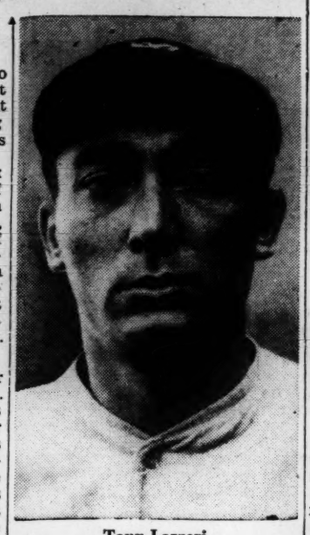
Considering everything, the Red Sox certainly haven't been getting the so-called "breaks" this season. It is a well-known fact that to win a pennant in any league, a team must be favored with a major portion of "luck." It seems the Sox haven't been favored with any.

Starting with the spring training season, the locals have met with a series of mishaps and form reversals. Marcum was the first loss. Cronin followed Marcum. Heinie Manush was out. Melillo, Cramer and Rick Ferrell have played under handicaps at times. Then came Grove's injury Saturday. And of course the inability of the pitching staff to function properly hasn't helped much. Also, the team isn't very well off in regard to reserve strength, especially in the infield.

Yankees Hitting

In view of what those league-leading Yankees did to the Athletics over the week end, the Sox had better keep their entire pitching department warmed up during the next three days. What was to be a "crucial" series for the American League leadership now looks like a problem from a Boston standpoint. The Yanks this morning stood 2½ games ahead of the Sox in the standing, while the locals, in turn, are the same distance in front of the Detroit Tigers. Unless the Sox hurlers snap out of their slump and are more effective against Yankee batters than they were facing the second-division Senators, Boston will be back of the Tigers by the end of the week.

Outstanding on the Yankees at the moment are three Italian boys, Tony Lazzeri, Frank Crosetti and Joe Di Maggio. Lazzeri, a major league veteran of 11 years, made the headlines over the past week end when he hit six home runs in three games, establishing an American League record Sunday by driving in 11 runs. Crosetti is playing a sensational game at shortstop and is hitting well above .300. Di Maggio, the leading rookie of the season, will be making his first appearance at Fenway Park. When the Yanks were here before, Joe was still on the sidelines with an injury.



Tony Lazzeri

College Lacrosse Results

Alumni 7, C. C. N. Y. 5.
Army 13, Penn State 2.
Hobart 19, Colgate 0.
Maryland 9, Johns Hopkins 4.
New Hampshire 7, Boston L. C. 1.
Rutgers 20, Pennsylvania 5.
Springfield 19, Tufts 4.
Syracuse 17, Cornell 7.
Union 7, Williams 4.
Yale 5, Harvard 3.

Ernie Crosbie Wins A. A. U.'s Long Walk

CINCINNATI, May 25 (AP)—Ernie Crosbie, young Detroit athlete, headed homeward as the National A. A. U. 1936 title-holder of the 50,000 meter pedestrian route today.

Twice before he entered the grueling grind, and twice saw victory fade, last year as Henry Cieman of Toronto established a new record of 4h., 57m.

Yesterday the young Detroiter watched Cieman's heels flash for more than 25 miles of the distance, then breezed past him to win in 5h., 16m., 16s.—far short of the record, but creditable, officials said, considering the boiling summer sun, which sent the temperature to 86.

Cieman finished fifth.

Albert J. Mangan, 21, of Lowell, Mass., entered in his first "big time" race of such distance, breasted the finish tape less than three minutes after Crosbie, for second place. His time for the 31-mile-125-yard cross-country jaunt was 5h., 18m., 55s.

Times were too slow to qualify even the winner for membership in the A. A. U.'s Olympic squad. Choice was to be made, providing the elapsed time was five hours or less.

Students Place Power With Sport Directors

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 25 (AP)—Undergraduates will no longer control the New England Intercollegiate Track and Field Association as the members of the body have voted to place directorial power entirely in the hands of college athletic directors. Since 1887 when Amherst, Brown, Dartmouth, Bowdoin, Trinity, Williams and Tufts met to organize the association undergraduates have held sway.

Two other important moves were the redistricting of the association, the five former districts being regrouped into three divisions, and rule changes to make the N. E. I. T. F. A. regulations conform more closely to IC4A requirements. New officers elected yesterday were: Theodore S. Curtis, graduate manager at University of Maine, president; Dr. Frederick W. Marvel, Athletic director at Brown, vice-president; Edward S. Parsons, athletic director at Northeastern, secretary-treasurer.

Members of the executive committee are, Fred Osterhaut, athletic director at William College; Arthur M. Brown, athletic director at Middlebury, and H. S. de Groat, athletic director at Springfield College.

Six Members Selected For British Cup Team

ST. ANDREWS, Scot., May 25 (AP)—The championship committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Association announced today the selection of six members of the British Walker Cup team which will oppose an American side at Pine Valley, N. J., Sept. 2-3.

The players chosen were Dr. William Tweddell, captain; Harry Bentley, J. D. Langley, P. B. Lucas, Jock McLean and Hector Thomson.

At least three others will be named to the team after the current amateur championship.

Deland to Help Bingham

F. Stanton Deland Jr. '36 of Boston, manager of the Harvard varsity football team last fall, will be assistant to the director of athletics at Harvard, William J. Bingham '16, next college year. Deland will take over many of the duties, particularly those relating to the supervision of team managers, formerly administered by Henry W. "Eskie" Clark '23 who resigned as assistant athletic director on Jan. 1 to become director of athletics at Lafayette College. Different than was the case with Mr. Clark who was on full time at the H. A. A., Deland will devote part time to his new work while studying at the Harvard Law School.

Amusements

BOSTON

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
TONIGHT 8:15 Sharp Mats. Wed., Sat.
Katharine CORNELL in Bernard Shaw's SAINT JOAN
Arthur Byron, Maurice Evans, Chas. Waldron, Eduardo Ciannelli, George Coulouris.
Good Seats Available All Performances

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT, 8:30
ITALIAN PROGRAM
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets .25, .50, .75, $1. No Tax
On Sale 2 Weeks in Advance

Harvard Nine Is Virtually Assured Of League Title

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard	8	1	.889
Dartmouth	5	4	.556
Pennsylvania	6	5	.545
Yale	4	4	.500
Columbia	3	5	.375
Princeton	3	6	.333
Cornell	2	6	.250

Game This Week

Saturday—Columbia at Princeton.

Results May 23

Harvard 10, Pennsylvania 4.
Harvard 5, Pennsylvania 1.
Cornell 8, Yale 3.

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—The hard-swinging Harvard baseball team, with the championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate League all but within its grasp, turned from baseball to books today as examinations demanded attention.

The charges of Coach Fred Mitchell can clinch the pennant beyond even the last mathematical doubt by winning any one of their three remaining league games—against Dartmouth at Boston on June 11 or against Yale in the home-and-home commencement week series. One defeat apiece for Yale and Dartmouth in any other games would serve the same purpose.

Harvard Wins Doubleheader

The Crimson reached this position by defeating Pennsylvania in both ends of a double-header at Cambridge last Saturday by 10 to 4 and 5 to 1 after having dropped a mid-week decision to Dartmouth in Hanover, 8 to 6. This rally extended the Harvard record to eight victories and one defeat and placed the Cantabs where they cannot now lose the championship within the regular schedule.

Pennsylvania is out of the race altogether as a result of having dropped a 9-to-2 decision to Dartmouth in Hanover Friday. As a result of its two victories, Dartmouth remains technically in the running. So does Yale, despite its unexpected setback by Cornell by 8 to 3 before a spring day throng of 4000 in Ithaca.

The best that either could do, however, would be to tie the Crimson and force a play-off. Yale must meet Princeton in two games before playing Harvard, and Dartmouth faces two engagements with Cornell in as many days just after its engagement at Cambridge. The earliest of these games is two weeks away, leaving the field clear for the Columbia - Princeton battle in Princeton next Saturday.

Bilodeau Leads Batters

Tommy Bilodeau remains in the lead in the battle for the Charles Hildreth Blair bat, but with the somewhat reduced average of .500, after having combed Dartmouth and Pennsylvania pitching for only three safe blows in nine attempts last week. Frank Owen, also of Harvard, is crowding Bilodeau with a mark of .467. Jack Batten of Cornell stands third with a mark of .462.

Al Colwell of Harvard is leading all the league sluggers with four home runs and 16 runs batted in. His fourth homer set off the first rally against Pennsylvania two days ago and tied the league record set in 1934 by Owen McDowell of Columbia and Don Kellett of Pennsylvania. Colwell needs nine more runs batted in to shade the mark of 24 set by McDowell two years ago. The 10 leading batters in college league:

(20 or more times at bat)

	G	AB	R	H	SB	RBI	Avg.
Bilodeau (H)	9	30	11	15	3	4	.500
Owen (H)	9	30	15	14	1	11	.467
Batten (Cor)	8	26	4	12	1	2	.462
Kleimczak (Y)	8	24	5	10	0	5	.417
Maguire (H)	8	24	8	10	0	5	.417
Barabas (Col)	8	25	6	10	3	7	.400
Lynn (Prin)	7	20	5	8	1	6	.400
Pounder (D)	9	28	7	11	5	3	.393
Nevitt (Prin)	9	31	5	12	0	2	.387
Colwell (H)	9	29	9	11	1	16	.379

Individual Leaders: Hits—Bilodeau (H), 15; Runs—Owen (H), 15; Runs Batted In—Colwell (H), 16; Stolen Bases—Ratajczak (D), 6; Home Runs—Colwell (H), 4; Pitching—Tittman (H), 1.000 (won 3, lost 0); Strike Outs—Olson (D), 38. Team Leaders: Batting—Harvard, .337; Fielding—Yale, .953; Hits—Harvard, 98; Runs—Harvard, 76; Runs Batted In—Harvard, 61; Stolen Bases—Dartmouth, 30; Home Runs—Columbia, 6; Double Plays—Dartmouth, 10.

College Baseball Results

Amherst 10, Wesleyan 3.
Boston College 12, Fordham 2.
Brooklyn 6, Trenton S. T. 5.
Brown 5, Tufts 3.
Butler 7, Wabash 3.
Chicago 6, Purdue 1.
Colgate 17, Syracuse 1.
Conn. State 6, Worcester P. I. 5.
Cornell 8, Yale 3.
Dartmouth 11, Williams 10.
East Stroudsburg T. 21, Upsala 1.
Gettysburg 13, Ursinus 12.
Harvard 10, Pennsylvania 4.
Harvard 5, Pennsylvania 1.
Iowa 3, Minnesota 0.
Lebanon Valley 10, Mt. St. Mary's 2.
Maine 5, Colby 0.
Maryland 19, Army 5.
Michigan Normal 6, Normal Tech 5.
Moravian 6, Penn M. C. 4.
New Hampshire 10, Mass. State 7.
New York A. C. 7, N. Y. U. 6.
Notre Dame 4, West State T. 1.
Ohio State 6, Michigan State 5.
Penn A. C. 15, Muhlenberg 6.
Penn State 10, Temple 2.
Princeton 5, Navy 0.
Providence 3, Holy Cross 2.
Rochester 12, Union 6.
Rutgers 4, Dickinson 3.
St. John's 7, L. I. U. 4.
Seton Hall 14, Wagner 5.
Vermont 6, Middlebury 4.
Washington St. 10, Idaho 1.
Washington St. 17, Idaho 3.
West Virginia 14, Ohio 5.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	21	11	.656
New York	21	12	.636
Pittsburgh	16	16	.500
Chicago	16	16	.500
Cincinnati	17	17	.500
Boston	16	18	.471
Brooklyn	14	21	.400
Philadelphia	13	23	.361

Results May 23

Boston 6, Brooklyn 4.
Boston 5, Brooklyn 4.
Cincinnati 4, Pittsburgh 3.
Chicago 7, St. Louis 2.
New York 9, Philadelphia 0.

Results May 24

Brooklyn 11, Boston 2.
Cincinnati 12, Pittsburgh 1.
St. Louis 7, Chicago 1.
New York 13, Philadelphia 5.

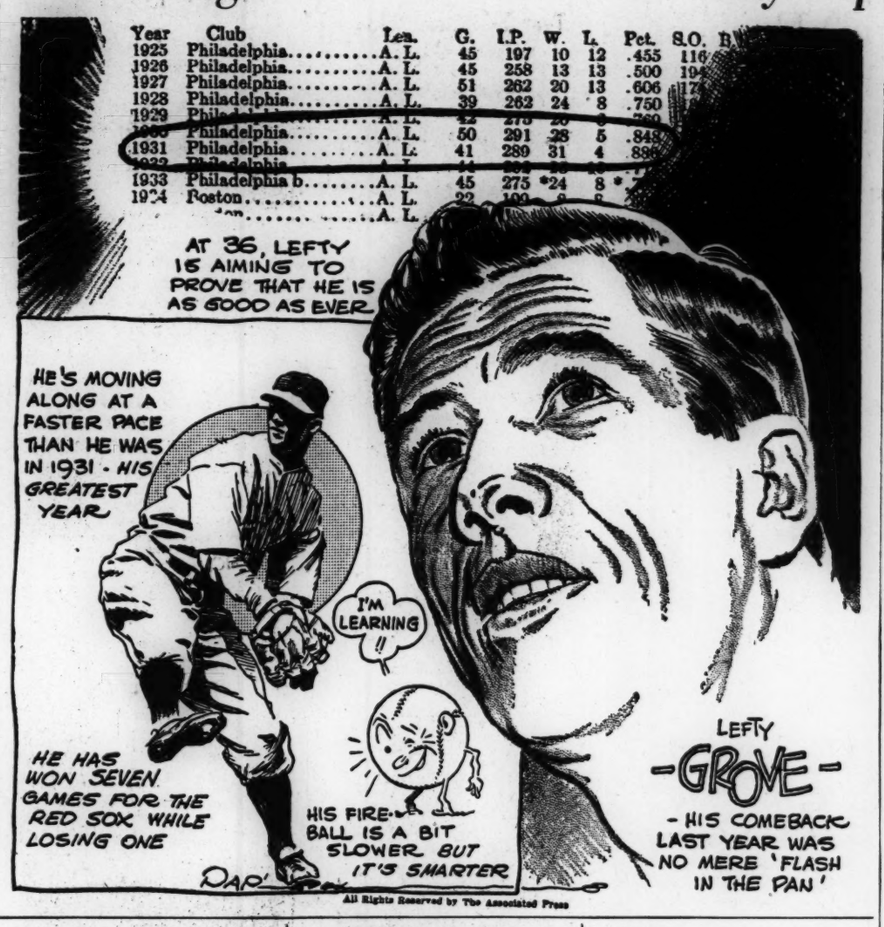
College Polo Results

Cornell 10, Cortland P. C. 7.
113th F. A. 5, Penn M. C. 1.
Yale 7, Harvard 6.

BASEBALL
Fenway Park Tomorrow 3 p.m.
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Kennedy's Men's Store Hub. 2550

Shootin' High —By Pap

Year	Club	Lea.	G.	I.P.	W.	L.	Pct.	S.O.	B.
1925	Philadelphia	A. L.	45	197	10	12	.455	116	
1926	Philadelphia	A. L.	45	258	13	13	.500	194	
1927	Philadelphia	A. L.	51	262	20	13	.606	174	
1928	Philadelphia	A. L.	39	262	24	8	.750		
1929		A. L.							
1930	Philadelphia	A. L.	50	291	28	5	.848		
1931	Philadelphia	A. L.	41	289	31	4	.886		
1932		A. L.							
1933	Philadelphia b	A. L.	45	275	*24	8	*		
1934	Boston	A. L.	22	109					
		A. L.							


AT 36, LEFTY IS AIMING TO PROVE THAT HE IS AS GOOD AS EVER
HE'S MOVING ALONG AT A FASTER PACE THAN HE WAS IN 1931 - HIS GREATEST YEAR
I'M LEARNING !!
HE HAS WON SEVEN GAMES FOR THE RED SOX WHILE LOSING ONE
HIS FIRE-BALL IS A BIT SLOWER BUT IT'S SMARTER
LEFTY -GROVE- - HIS COMEBACK LAST YEAR WAS NO MERE 'FLASH IN THE PAN'
DAP'

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Paulson Cards 71 In State Tourney

FITCHBURG, Mass., May 25 (AP)—Guy Paulson of Longmeadow, Springfield, runner up to Gene Sarazen in last year's Massachusetts open golf tourney here at Oak Hill, got off to a flying start today by carding a par 71 for the first of his four rounds in the 1936 title quest.

Paulson had to snag four birdies, two each way, to equal regulation figures, which gave him an early two-stroke lead over John Shimkonis of Andover.

Alec Briggs, home club pro, carded a 74, as did Alex Ellis of Tedesco, Eddie Lowery, veteran amateur from Charles River, took 75 on his first round. Early scores:

*Allen Ellis, the Country Club	36	40	76
Alec Briggs, Oak Hill	36	38	74
*M. F. Heath Jr., Brae Burn	40	43	83
John Thoren, Woburn	39	40	79
*John Nies, United Shoe	41	40	81
Alex Ellison, Tedesco	40	34	74
*Eddie Lowery, Charles River	37	38	75
Tom Mahan, United Shoe	41	37	78
*R. W. Knowles Jr., the Country	40	40	80
Jack Igoe, Weld	37	39	76
*Milan Heath, Brae Burn	37	40	77
Jimmy Dolan, Hillcrest	38	42	80
*Art eterson, Oak Hill	37	40	77
Guy Paulson, Longmeadow	37	34	71
John Shimkonis, Ander	36	37	73

*Amateurs.

Holy Cross Is Winner In N. E. College Meet

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 25 (AP)—The Holy Cross Crusaders went on an unexpected scoring rampage Saturday and gained their first New England intercollegiate track and field title in 50 years by piling up a total of 35 3-11 points in nine of the 15 title competitions at Brown Field.

This margin, one of the widest registered in the New England in years, gave the well-balanced Worcester forces a 12 3-11 point lead on the Brown team, which pulled into the runner-up position with a furious scoring burst in the field events.

Rhode Island State's weight-minded team, expected to press Holy Cross to the limit, met with so many minor reverses that it finished in third place with 20 points.

The other team scores were Bowdoin 17 3-11, Northeastern and M. I. T. 13 3-11 each; Boston College 10; Boston University 3; Tufts 1; Massachusetts State and Wesleyan 3-11 of a point each, and Williams failed to score.

Northeastern was the defending champion, due to its hairline victory over Maine at Portland last year, when the winners and the runners-up were separated only by one twelfth of a point.

American Curtis Cup Golfers Win in France

PARIS, May 25 (AP)—After breaking even in four foursome contests, four members of the American Curtis Cup golf team this afternoon defeated their French rivals at singles in a series of international exhibitions at the La Boulie Club.

In a match featuring the champions of the United States and France, Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia conquered Mme. Rene Lacoste 1 up with the players carding 72s.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	25	11	.694
Boston	23	14	.622
Detroit	20	16	.556
Cleveland	19	16	.543
Chicago	17	15	.531
Washington	19	18	.514
Philadelphia	10	23	.303
St. Louis	8	28	.222

Results May 23

Washington 8, Boston 7 (11 innings).
New York 12, Philadelphia 6.
New York 15, Philadelphia 1.
Detroit 13, Cleveland 5.
Cleveland 4, Detroit 3.
Chicago 8, St. Louis 3.
St. Louis 5, Chicago 1.

Results May 24

New York 25, Philadelphia 2.
Washington 12, Boston 4.
Chicago 7, St. Louis 5.
Cleveland 7, Detroit 0.

College Tennis Results

Amherst 8, Wesleyan 1.
Clark 5, Conn. State 3.
Cornell 8, Army 4.
Gustavus Adolphus 4, St. John's 3.
Pennsylvania 9, Navy 0.
Rensselaer P. I. 5, Union 4.
Rutgers 5, Fordham 4.
Trenton S. T. 6, Brooklyn 3.
Trinity 6, Vermont 3.
Ursinus 6, St. Joseph's 1.

Sporting Around The Hub

On to IC4A Meet!

HOPING that California abides by its decision to compete in the coast championship, Harvard warms up this week for the IC4A championships at Philadelphia with enthusiasm. Fresh from administering a real shellacking to the Elis at the Stadium last Saturday, the Crimson seeks its first IC4A title since 1909.

Staff Photo
Milt Green

That 91-to-44 score compiled by Harvard is the largest majority ever tabulated in competition between the two. Capt. Milton Green of the Crimson won three events, the high and low hurdles, and set a new dual meet record in the broad jump with a leap of 24ft. 11¼in. Now there are those who look to see Green a triple winner in the Philadelphia meet.

His chance to be a triple winner is enhanced by the absence of California, of course, but even with that barrier removed there is plenty of room for doubt. Phil Good of Bowdoin might upset him or Irwin of Princeton in the hurdles. If, however, Green should accomplish this feat, it will equal the record of Alvin Kraenzlein of Penn back in 1899, who was a triple winner in the same events, Green is competing in.

Whether Harvard reached its peak for the meet Saturday or not remains to be seen. Much of the credit must go to acting head coach Jaako Mikkola and the retired coach, Eddie Farrell. The latter built the foundation for this great Crimson team and Mikkola carried on. There is certain to be some let-down this week and it is Mikkola's job to arouse the boys to that competitive heat for the IC4A.

Here and There

Mrs. George W. Wightman continues her good work in promoting tennis . . . Tomorrow she will be guest speaker at Wellesley College . . . Boston Celts won the Northern Massachusetts and New Hampshire state cup and championship over the week end, holding Gremio Lusitano to a 1-to-1 tie in the second and deciding game of the two-game series . . . Boston won the first game, 4 to 2, taking the cup with a total score of 5 to 3.

Savin Hill Yacht Club has scheduled 30 races for the coming season, while Hingham Y. C. has 24 events listed . . . Tufts has only seven contests scheduled this week with the baseball team taking the spotlight with two games, one with Harvard Grads tomorrow and the other with Harvard varsity on Thursday.

Racing Season Starts Saturday

Massachusetts Bay will soon be dotted with white sails . . . The serious racing season gets under way Saturday with the annual regatta of the South Boston Yacht Club off City Point . . . Weekly events have been scheduled, the season continuing until Sept. 30 . . . Marblehead's famous race week will be Aug. 1 to 8 this year . . . The Massachusetts mixed doubles tennis title went to Mrs. William Theopold and W. F. Bascom . . . They defeated Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Guild, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4 at the Country Club, Brookline, over the week end.

What a "tennis party" Mrs. Wightman and over 100 boys and girls had on Saturday! . . . They played on the Longwood Cricket Club courts from 8:45 a. m. until 8:15 p. m. under Mrs. Wightman's watchful eye, completing five divisions of competition . . . Dorothy Wightman won the girls' title and Raymond Nasher of Dorchester took the boys' singles.

College Golf Results

Army 8½, Haverford ½.
Brown 6½, Worcester P. I. 2½.
Clark 5, St. Paul 4.
Michigan State 9, Ohio State 3.
Williams 7, Wesleyan 2.

Harvard vs. Yale

Varsity Meet

110-Meter High Hurdles

Trials: First Heat—Won by W. H. Schmidt (H); second, Richard Zellner (Y). Time—15.6s. Second Heat—Won by Capt. Milton Green (H); second, David Crawford, Harvard. Time—15.3s.

Final—Won by Green (H); second, Schmidt (H); third, Zellner (Y). Time—15s. (new meet record).

100-Meter Dash

Trials—First Heat—Won by C. H. Cretzmeyer (H); second, G. W. Millett (Y); third, Arthur Duffey (H). Time—11.3s. Second Heat—Won by G. W. Downer (H); second, N. L. Cahners (H); third, Easton Burlingame (Y). Time—11.1s.

Final—Won by Cahners (H); second, Downer (H); third, Millett (Y). Time—11s.

1500-Meter Run

Won by A. C. Northrop (H); second, W. T. Woodland (Y); third, R. D. Woodward (H). Time 3m. 59.3s. (new meet record).

400-Meter Dash

Won by W. H. O'Connor (H); second, C. E. Burns (Y); third, Sherman Brayton (H). Time—49.9s.

3000-Meter Run

Won by W. T Woodland (Y); second, H. O. Marcey (H); third, J. C. Fox (Y). Time—9m. 7.7s.

200 Meter Low Hurdles

Trials: First Heat—Won by Green (H); second, Crawford (H). Time—25.4s. Second Heat—Won by A. K. Mills (Y); second, Schmidt (H). Time—24.8s.

Final—Won by Green (H); second, Mills (Y); third, Schmidt (H). Time—23.6s.

800-Meter Run

Won by A. C. Northrop (H); second, John Dorman (H); third, Walter Brookings (H). Time—1m. 57.1s.

200 Meters Dash

Won by Cahners, H; second Millett, Y; third, Cretzmeyer, H. Time—22.3s.

Discus Throw

Won by Malcolm Millard, H, 149ft. 9¼in.; second, R. Herrick, H, 134ft. 2in; third, F. H. Lassiter, Y, 134ft. 1¼in.

Hammer Throw

Won by Cahners, H, 168ft. 2in.; second, Capt. A. J. Loeb, Y, 163ft. 5¼in.; third, S. H. Brennan, H, 151ft. 11¾in.

Javelin Throw

Won by R. C. Johnson, H, 195ft. 3¾in.; second, Henry Wright, Y, 181ft. 9in.; third A. L. Neal, Y, 173ft. 6¼in.

Shot Put

Won by B. M. Litman, H, 44ft. 1⅞in.; second, R. Train, Y, 42ft. 4½in.; third, G. H. Weed, Y, 41ft. 11⅞in.

Broad Jump

Won by Green, H, 24ft. 11¼in. (new meet record); second, T. A. Ritzman, Y, 23ft. 3in.; third, W. L. Gary, Y, 22ft. 1⅜in.

High Jump

Won by R. C. Hall, H, 6ft. 2⅜in. (new Harvard record); second, David McDonald, Y, 5ft. 9in.; tie for third between W. W. Shirk, H, and Theodore Plotkin, H, 5ft. 7in.

Pole Vault

Tie for first between R. A. Campbell, Y, and Emile Dubiel, H, 13ft.; tie for third among William Harding, Carl Oldach and Everett Smith, all of Yale, 12ft. 6in.

Major Baseball Drew 119,000 Fans Yesterday

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—Who said major league baseball was losing its grip on the fans An eight-game program yesterday, which had little out of the ordinary in its makeup, drew approximately 119,000 fans through the turnstiles. The crowds ranged from 26,200 at Boston, where the Senators trimmed the Red Sox, down to 7604 for the Bees-Dodgers game at Brooklyn.

At St. Louis the largest crowd of the season, 22,500, turned out to see the Cardinals beat the Cubs. At Philadelphia, where the Yankees scored a record-smashing 25-to-2 triumph over the Athletics, only 8000 were on hand after more than 24,000 had witnessed Saturday's doubleheader.

Other crowds were Phillies-Giants, 18,616, and Pittsburgh-Cincinnati, 11,526, for a total of 60,246 in the National League. In the American loop, Detroit-Cleveland drew 16,000 and St. Louis-Chicago 8500 for a total of 58,700.

Olympic Tryout Changes

William J. Bingham, chairman of the Olympic Track and Field Committee, announces that the final Olympic track and field tryouts definitely will be held at Randall's Island, New York, on Saturday, July 11, and Sunday, July 12. Formerly, plans had been made to hold the final tryouts on July 10 and 11. Bingham also announced that the 10,000-meter run Olympic tryout final would be conducted at Princeton on July 3 in connection with the A. A. U. championship meet. This decision has been made by the Olympic Track and Field Committee to permit the long-distance men to attempt also to qualify in the 5000-meter run and the 3000-meter steeplechase which will be run in connection with the final Randall's Island tryouts.

Red Sox Sign Collegians

AUSTIN, Texas, May 25 (AP)—Richard Midkiff and Aubrey Graham, two of the Univeristy of Texas Southwest Conference champion baseball nine, will leave today for Boston to join the Red Sox of the American League. Midkiff, who tossed a victory in every conference game he hurled for the University of Texas, and Graham, second baseman, signed contracts when cancellation of the Longhorns' last game ended the 1936 season.

New England Golfer Victor As British Amateur Starts

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, May 25 (AP)—Playing in cold, rainy weather, Dick Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., won his first-round match today in the play for the British amateur golf championship, abdicated by W. Lawson Little Jr.

Chapman, one of the six Americans out to bring the title back to the United States for the third successive year, defeated Kenneth W. Greig of St. Andrews, 1 up, in his 18-hole opening round.

C. J. H. Tolley, top-notch British amateur whom Chapman will meet in the second round this afternoon, eliminated another American, T. D. Boardman of South Hamilton, Mass., 3 and 1. No other well-known entrants played in the eight first-round matches.

Match play will continue all week over the famous St. Andrews course for the championship won the last two years by Little but left vacant when he turned professional.

In addition to Chapman, who advanced one round, and Boardman, who fell by the wayside immediately, the American entrants are Ellis Knowles and Theodore Bassett of Rye, N. Y., and John Arthur Brown of Philadelphia.

Boardman, teeing the ball high and topping his drives, made a disastrous start, losing four of the first five holes against Cyril Tolley, one of the favored Britons in the field.

With 4 down and 5 to play, the American rallied to win the next two holes, but lost the seventeenth and the match on the notorious "road-hole approach," running over the green onto the hard road.

Chapman, playing extremely cautiously, required more than three hours to win his first match.

Jack Larocque of Rye, N. Y., who received a first-round bye, scratched his entry while his opponent. E. B. Tipping, waited on the first tee.

Sprint Muddle Finds No Crew Without Defeat

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—The East's college crews, not one of which got through the sprint season without a defeat, start down the long trail to Poughkeepsie today with Cornell, Pennsylvania and Navy sharing the favorite's spot.

"The big red eight from Ithaca has the edge, if any, over its rivals in the preliminary competition, which really doesn't mean a lot in "doping" the prospects for the four-mile intercollegiate championship grind June 22. In fact, the whole question in the East is whether any crew from the Atlantic seaboard is strong enough to whip Washington's mighty huskies or the speedy California crew, which is aiming at its third straight Olympic berth.

Following Poughkeepsie and the Yale-Harvard classic at New London a few days later, the Olympic tryouts are scheduled to be rowed over a 2000-meter course on Lake Carnegie, Princeton, N. J., early in July. So far the entry list is doubtful, but it seems certain that California and Washington and Princeton will enter and quite likely Cornell, Penn, Navy and Yale, as well as a good many club crews. The chances among the eastern eights are about even, as all have shown a good turn of speed this spring.

Cornell Looks Good

Cornell's prospects took on a hue as rosy as the college colors when the Ithacans wound up their season last Saturday with an impressive victory over Harvard and Syracuse in the Spring Day Regatta on Lake Cayuga. Although Harvard has rowed no better than second in any race this year and Syracuse showed nothing in either of its two starts, the Red oarsmen looked good as they pulled over the two miles as smoothly as if they were just out for a paddle. They finished two lengths ahead of Harvard in the time of 10m. 38 3-5s.

Cornell also won the junior varsity race from Harvard and Syracuse, in that order, while the Orange freshmen took a close decision over Cornell in a two-boat race.

Saturday's only other regatta saw Rutgers retain the Harry (Dad) Vail Trophy by outrowing three other "minor" eights over the Henley distance on the Schuylkill at Philadelphia. A brilliant closing sprint enabled Rutgers to stave off Marietta's challenge and win by one third of a length with the Penn third varsity and Manhattan in the ruck. The time was 7m. 59 2-5s.

Navy Halted Penn

A recapitulation of the sprint season reveals that Cornell, after losing to Navy in its first race, came back with a steadily improving eight to whip Princeton and Yale in the Carnegie Cup race then outrow Harvard and Syracuse. Navy also lost at the start, to an ordinary Columbia varsity but came back to whip Princeton and Syracuse in record time then to upset Penn's previously unbeaten crew and distance Harvard and Massachusetts Tech.

Despite the defeat by a narrow margin at Cambridge, Penn was good enough to beat Princeton, Yale and Columbia. By way of comparison, Navy broke the Lake Carnegie record for 1¾ miles with a time of 9m. 12 3-5s. and a week later Cornell lowered the record to 9m. 1 3-5s., pulling both Princeton and Yale in under the Navy time.

College Track Results

Army 74, Penn State 52.
Brooklyn 75 5-6, Trenton S. T. 59 1-6.
Connecticut 92½, Norwich 41½.
Dartmouth 82, Colgate 53.
Fordham 70, C. C. N. Y. 56.
Harvard 91, Yale 44.
Middlebury 90½, Vermont 44½.
Navy 78, Maryland 48.
N. Y. U. 74, Rutgers 52.
St. Olaf 100½, Gustavus Adolphus 40½.
Temple 107½, Villanova 18½.
Trinity 71, Rensselaer P. I. 55.
Washington 71, U. C. L. A. 60.
Westchester T. 90, Delaware 36.

New York Gaelics in Tie Game

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—A selected New York Gaelic football team battled to a 9-9 tie with Cavan, Irish champions, before a crowd of 20,000, at the Yankee Stadium, yesterday. New York's hurlers did not fare so well, however, taking a 21-to-8 drubbing from the visiting Limerick team. It was the second New York appearance for each of the Irish champions.

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YOUNG WOMAN will exchange secretarial services for summer in country, mountains preferred; best references. Write Box B-20, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED, man riding instructor at children's camp in New Hampshire. Help with horses; Christian Scientist preferred. Norman Clarke, 1705 Upshur St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEWORKER for family of two, Christian Scientist preferred; references; $25 monthly. A. KESSES, 131-11 230 St., Laurelton, N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BALDWIN, LONG ISLAND—Completely furnished, Dutch Colonial house, 6 rooms, enclosed porch, oil burner, 2-car garage, corner lot 60x110 with shade trees; convenient to station, 45 minutes to city, ample train service; full price $8000—cash $4500, balance on amortized mortgage; can be seen by appointment. Write Box D-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

MARSHFIELD, MASS. — An original 17th century house; furnished throughout with antiques; in a beautiful setting—at an amazingly low price. JAS. D. HENDERSON & SON, 170 North St., Hingham, Mass. Tel. Hing. 1106.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. EDgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—5 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33d, New York City

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in return. ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Rooms, transient or permanent guests; free parking. 1407 Beach Ave., Venice Park. MRS. SKINNER.

THE PINE KNOLL, Lime Rock, Conn.—Quiet, restful, ideal for study; special rate Decoration Day week-end.

REAL ESTATE

LAKESIDE CAMP—OSSIPEE LAKES
East Waterboro, Maine
Lot 200 ft. front, cottage, large living room, stone fireplace, kitchen, 4 sizable bedrooms, electricity, driven well; cottage completely furnished; 17-foot Johnson outboard motor boat; price right; favorable terms to responsible party. Address DENNISTON & SON, P. O. Box 236, West Hartford, Conn.

REST HOMES

GARDEN OF CANADA. 30 miles from Niagara Falls, Vale of Avoca. Rest Home, in Fruit Belt; guests may enjoy quiet study; lovely country. MRS. NELLIE BRISCOE, Tel. 334, Grimsby, Ont.

ROOMS AND BOARD

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.—THE SANDPIPER INN, Mrs. L. Kent Watt, 330 South Atlantic Avenue. Phone 261-W.

VACATION AT 2 WILLARD AVE., NASHUA, N. H.—Ten dollars per week; a small home for rest and study. MRS. NELLIE F. WILLARD. Tel. 49.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1615 Manchester Lane N. W.—Ideal summer location; spacious new home, wide verandas; overlooking Rock Creek Park; cultured home atmosphere; convenient golf, tennis and riding; excellent meals. Telephone Georgia 0811.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2019 19th St. N. W.—Cool corner, 5 windows, home atmosphere, twin beds, meals for the discriminating. Telephone Potomac 0512.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

ELDRIDGE, N. Y. Route 5, between Auburn and Syracuse—Hearthside, attractive rooms for overnight guests; generous terms by week or month. MRS. M. B. ROMINE.

ROOMS TO LET

ACCOMMODATIONS—There are always attractive rooms at standard rates. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth st., opp. Pub. Hse.

BOSTON—One large room $6.00 per week, one small room $4.00, all modern improvements. 51 Hereford St., Boston, Com. 8486.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Bradford Arms, 1053 Beacon St.—Beautifully furnished, newly decorated rooms; $5 and up. Tel. LON. 9754.

N. Y. C., 61 E. 86 (Park Ave. Section)—A new idea in living accommodations for business men, women; single, double rooms, with use of fully equipped kitchens, reception rooms; interesting, helpful group activities; very moderate rates; references required.

N. Y. C. Riverside, 250 (Entrance 315 W. 97)—Attractive studio, adjoining bath; riverfront; evenings after 5. Riverside 9-3669 WINTHROP.

N. Y. C., W. 83—Bright, attractive room; tri-private bath; very clean, refined surroundings; $5 weekly. Tra. 7-7363.

QUAINT old Marblehead, Mass., for vacation; pleasant rooms, private family; home comforts; ocean and harbor views all rooms; near buses, cars and tearooms. MISS HUNNEWELL, 27 High St. Tel. 2220.

ROOMS FOR WOMEN

Refined, economical and accessible, with all modern services, and excellent housekeeping facilities, for permanent or transient guests. Call FENWAY CLUB FOR WOMEN, 1126 Boylston St., Boston, Ken. 1902.

ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG LADY desires light furnished room, large closet, private or semi-private bath; near 97th St., N. Y. C.; $35-$40 monthly. Write Box S-29, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Young man, 25, capable, refined, 9 years successful city driving, extensive traveling experience, desires position; excellent references. Box C-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NURSING, tutoring, experienced and successful in both; cultured, refined; salary secondary to loving service; splendid references. Write Box E-12, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER, refined, experienced, willing; not servant type; anywhere. Write Box L-11, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position, accountant, bookkeeper; 13 years in charge of accounting department; tax reports. Box B-11, 418 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SUMMER BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD
Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, music, art and languages if desired; excellent cuisine; $20 week up; June 12-Sept. 10. Adult camp; educational projects; Aug. 27-Sept. 10; $15 week up. Arrangements for transportation to Christian Science service. Brewster, Mass.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD, WEST DENNIS, MASS.—8-room furnished cottage, modernized, 2-car garage; near river, pond and ocean; season rental $600; sell $10,000. E. R. SMITH, 164-09 32nd Ave., Flushing, N. Y.

FOR RENT—OLD NEW ENGLAND FARM HOUSE. NEAR DOVER, N. H.
Furnished, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-car garage, bedroom and bath for help adjoining garage; house the property of large dairy farm, located on private road, so children safe from automobiles; grass and pine needles roads, free from motor traffic, for horseback riding; near golf club. ASHTON ROLLINS, Three Rivers Farm, Dover, N. H.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

GENEALOGY

TRACE YOUR ANCESTORS
from original New England sources Easy, interesting, historically valuable. Thousands consult Hartford, Conn., Times Saturday Genealogical Edition One year $1 Subscribe.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WANTED—AN OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE
Post with individual or organization as man secretary where integrity, skill and diplomacy are essential; capable of "carrying message to Garcia." Experienced in dealing with men of affairs; rapid and accurate stenographer when needed; capable public speaking; mature judgment; unattached; free to travel; present activities tax work; contact with Christian Scientist preferred; have yearning to connect with someone who has philanthropic work at heart. Address Box X-32, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 Columbia Road, N. W.
Open Evenings

MAINE

AUBURN

BURPEE'S
Garden, Lawn and Flower
SEEDS
E. V. McCRELLIS CO.
Authorized Agents
158 Turner Street Tel. 1071-J

For
Memorial
A choice selection of Cut Flowers and Plants will be found at
ROAK FLORIST
PHONE 980
AUBURN THEATRE BLDG.

Perkins & Curtis, Inc.
Heating, Plumbing and Sheet Metal Work
62 MINOT AVENUE Phone 162

RUSSELL'S MARKET
58 Union Street Phone 3
Fancy Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Get the Habit—Trade at Russell's

BANGOR

Rinz Co.
43 MAIN STREET
LADIES' SHOP
SMART FASHIONS
COATS, HATS, DRESSES and ALL ACCESSORIES
MARINETTE SPORTSWEAR

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 2-0371

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR
SLENDERKNIT SPORTWEAR
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
CRAIGLEIGH COATS, HATS, HOSIERY
BANGOR, MAINE *Opposite City Hall*

CURRAN CO. Boot Shop
72 Main Street
is a good place to buy your shoes—
RED CROSS, WALK-OVER, and SELBY SHOES

Phone 6422
JONES
Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

Smart New Shoes
AT
STANDARD SHOE STORE
48 MAIN STREET
WILBUR COON, DR. HISS, MENIHAN ARCH AID *and* QUEEN QUALITY
"Maine's Largest Arch Shoe Department"

Buy Your Flowers and Plants
at
BROCKWAY'S FLOWER SHOP
15 CENTRAL STREET

LEWISTON

THE QUALITY SHOP
143 College Street
Home-made Candies
Ice Cream and Lunches
Fancy Groceries

Harper Method
Permanent Waving
s careful, tested waving.
For your next permanent try
The Harper Method Shop
704 Mfrs. Bank Bldg. Phone 3016

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

MAINE

LEWISTON
(Continued)

THE AIR-TRED SHOE
for Women
The patented air filler cushions every step you take.
"Shoes for the Entire Family"
Maynards' Boot Shop
180 LISBON STREET
"The Store of Friendly Service"

MEMORIAL DAY
Beautiful Cut Flowers, Suitable Wreaths and Potted Plants
PHONE 827
ANN'S FLOWER SHOP
40 SABATTUS STREET

CANDIES—Made at Home
GRACE CROCKETT WALL
243 College Street
39c a pound and up

PORTLAND

Come to
PORTEOUS, MITCHELL & BRAUN CO.
For
VACATION BEACH PLAY and BATHING CLOTHES

J. A. MERRILL & CO., INC.
CORDS OF MATRIMONY
Jewelers Since 1851
503 CONGRESS STREET

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Arch Preserver—Red Cross *Shoes for Women*
539 Congress Street

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Foel One, Navy Standard
New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

Langley's
630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
J. O. LANGLEY
Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland, give us a call.

Vose-Smith
FLOWERS
for every occasion
646 Congress St. Tel. 2-3789

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
"America's Finest Anthracite"
51 Main Street Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Tel.: 1046. Address: 53 South St.
Open daily 9 to 11 a. m., except Saturday
Look for New Hampshire display advertisements in the news section.

Sherwin-Williams Products
Self-Polishing Wax ... $ .49 qt.
Clearoline Linoleum Finish ... 1.19 qt.
Semi-Lustre Colors ... 1.07 qt.
Ask for "The Home Decorator" It's free.
C. H. MARTIN CO.
11 North Main Street

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

SMART and BECOMING
You'll like the result when we do your hair.
Harper Method Shop
14 Park Street
Tel. 2301 Concord, N. H

BARTLETT'S
Fountain and Food
125 Warren Street Tel. 1110

Dora's Smart Shop
36 NORTH MAIN STREET
SMARTER CLOTHES
at Lower Prices

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL—COKE—CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

Bring your
INSURANCE PROBLEMS
to us.
We are ready and willing to serve you.
DUSTIN & SMITH
88 No. Main Street Tel. 1719

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

GROCERIES
Tam-O-Shanter Brand Canned Goods
The Economy Store
The Gifford Store
The Concord Public Market
The Derry Store
The Curtice Store

CITY
COAL
COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
NUTE B. FLANDERS, Mgr.

"Say it with Flowers"
from
GREENE'S FLOWER SHOP
Florist and Decorator
MANCHESTER, N. H. CONCORD, N. H.
Member Florists Telegraph Del. Ass'n.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

LEVINE'S
Women's and Misses' Coats, Dresses, Millinery and Sport Togs
82 North Main Street CONCORD, N. H.

INSURANCE
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and New England Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

For QUALITY
Home-Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

Colored
HANDBAGS
That are perfect accents for the new costumes!
HARRY G. EMMONS
HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD *Products*
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

Early Summer Millinery
Large and Medium Brimmed Dressy Hats —Felts and Fabrics—and sport Hats.
$1.95 to $7.50
THE FRIENDLY SHOP
69 NO. STATE STREET Tel. 1816

WALK-OVER SHOES
Holeproof Hosiery
THORNE SHOE CO.
94 North Main Street

DOVER

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St. Tel. 73
Goods Delivered
Groceries, Spices, Fruits and Vegetables

DAERIS
TEA ROOM AND RESTAURANT
Centrally Located Morrill Building
MODERN EQUIPPED
MODERN METHODS
CLEANLINESS

F. W. NEAL & CO.
Dealers in
Hardware, Paints and Oils
Agricultural Implements
Motor Car Supplies, Roofing Materials
Agent for Walter A. Wood's Mowers
494-498 Central Avenue

LACONIA

J. P. PITMAN & CO.
519 MAIN STREET
Sporting Goods, Hardware, Oils
Hunting and Fishing Licenses Issued

MANCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
341 PROSPECT STREET Tel. 3503-M
"Look for New Hampshire Display advertising in the news section."

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

AMOSKEAG SAVINGS BANK
SAVINGS DEPOSITS
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
Manchester, New Hampshire

Machineless Permanents
ZOTOS . . . $10.00
JAMAL . . . 6.50
Other permanents, as well as expert work, in all kinds of Beauty Culture.
IDA PATZKE
21 Dubuque Street Phone 354

PURITAN OIL CO.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Gasoline—Motor Oils
Range and Fuel Oils
Your Patronage Solicited
TELEPHONE 6880

Manchester Coke
SPRING SALE
Now in Effect—Closing June 15th
Place order for next winter's supply and save.
MANCHESTER GAS CO.
PHONE 1216

Hermsdorf Showcase Co.
Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of store fixtures and inside woodwork. Upholstering and furniture repairing.
Canal and Auburn Streets. Tel. 4620

LOWEST PRICES ON COAL - COKE
Avail yourself of summer prices. Place your orders now on New England Coke. Gulf Heating Oils.
W. E. DUNBAR SONS
1107 Elm Street 632 Massabesic Street
Phone 452 Phone 453

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 Manchester St. Tel. 3570-W

White Summer Shoes
We have a complete line—dozens of styles for each member of your family.
D. F. SHEA'S SHOE STORE
790 Elm Street

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
from
GREENE'S FLOWER SHOP
Florist and Decorator
New Location—28 Hanover Street
MANCHESTER, N. H. CONCORD, N. H.
Member Florists Telegraph Del. Association

STEELE'S SERVICE STORES
Ask for our weekly special flyer
815 Chestnut Phone 296 756 Elm Phone 4567

McLane and Taylor
The largest fur storage vaults in New Hampshire.
REPAIRING REMODELING
CLEANING STORAGE
Simply bring or send your work and we will put it in the condition you wish it to be.
624 WILLOW STREET Phone 1480

NASHUA

Men's Fine Clothing
TAILORED BY FASHION PARK
ADLER ROCHESTER
TIMELY CLOTHES
AVARDS
161 MAIN STREET NASHUA, N. H.

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
Nuts Roasted Daily
Full-Course Dinners
153 Main St. Tel. 272
Nashua, N. H.
Visit
Ann's Dress Shoppe
During
National Cotton Week
81 West Pearl St. Tel. 489

Tillie's Beauty Shoppe
BILLING PERMANENT WAVE WITH THE PERMO COOLER
Scalp Remains Cool During Process
92 MAIN STREET TEL. 2095-W

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

JOSEPHSON'S
Nationally known footwear at reasonable prices.
Also a complete line of full-fashioned hosiery. Silliken Children's Shoes for hard wear and good looks
130 THAMES STREET TEL. 344

William B. Scott & Co. Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 THAMES ST. and 33 WASHINGTON SQ.

Newport Oil Corporation
Distributors for SHELL Gasoline Burning Oils
SERVICE STATIONS:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
Long Wharf Tel. 2000

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT
(Continued)

SMITH'S
CANDY SHOP
Formerly Jackson's
Page & Shaw Candies
168 Thames Street Tel. 3223

CHASE & CHASE
Book and Stationery Store
Books, Stationery, Pictures, Framing
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET Tel. 304

NEWPORT OIL BURNER CORP.
TIMKEN
SILENT AUTOMATIC OIL BURNERS

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
Office Supplies
29 Marlborough St.
Tel. 1870

PROVIDENCE

MAELLVERN FARM
Pure Grade A Raw Milk
W. H. GREENE
OAKLAWN, R. I. Telephone Valley 845-J
Visitors Welcome

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

Gorham, Stieff, International, Wallace, Rogers, Lunt & Bowlen, Schofield, Towle and Alvin Silver
All patterns can be had at
BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers and Gemologists
2605 WASHINGTON AVENUE

NORFOLK

Compeco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

RICHMOND

TRADE MARK
Bon Ami
"Hasn't Scratched Yet"
WEST END MARKET
117 N. ROBINSON DIAL 5-9149
Fresh Meats, Canned Goods Nationally Advertised, Vegetables

Wedding Gifts you will be proud of!
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"
BROAD at SECOND

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
Belmont and Cary 4-9824 Harrison and Main 5-6261
618 N. Lombardy Street 47611
Tempting Variety of Baked Products
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va. 522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

CARPET CLEANING
ORIENTAL RUGS
Shampooed Like New
Fireproof, Mothproof Storage
HEROLD R. HOFHEIMER
2816 West Broad Dial 5-2801

JOHNSON & MORRIS
Dial 3-2895
Ask about their 10 year warranty on
NORGE
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
($5.00 Monthly Payments)
Correct TIME—Dial 22200

ROANOKE

B. FORMAN SONS
Correct Dress for Women
ROANOKE, VA.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

WHITE EAGLE MARKET
Fresh Meats
Groceries and Vegetables
Clean and Happy Service
636 10TH STREET

George H. Wright Co.
Custom Tailors
Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing
Furnishings
TENTH AND FOURTH AVENUES

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Dept. Store

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1012 16th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street

MORGANTOWN

O. J. Morrison Co.
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.
"We Serve You Well and Save You Money"

RED CROSS SHOES
Scientifically Fitted
Solid Comfort with Beauty
LINSEN'S BOOTERY
405 High Street Morgantown, W. Va.

KROPFF BROS.
Jewelers
Traub Orange Blossom
and
Diamond Wedding Rings
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Calgary M. 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

PIGGLY WIGGLY

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Hudson's Bay Company
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83.
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4080
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

Catman The Furrier Ltd.
Successor to W. W. BELL
Calgary's Leading Manufacturing Furrier
Exclusive but not expensive
Furs Made to Order—Repaired and Remodeled
M. 3161 610 First Street West

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 27763 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

ALBERTA

EDMONTON
(Continued)

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS.
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
Hudson's Bay Company
LEAVE YOUR MAIL ORDERS WITH THE "BAY"

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company
The "Bay"
BUDGET PLAN
Makes It Easy to Buy Your Complete Outfit at one Time and pay for it Gradually!
⅓ Cash
Balance in two equal monthly payments with no carrying charge! This applies to a single or several purchases totalling anywhere from $15 to $50.
Enquire at the Credit Department, Fifth Floor

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

ST. BONIFACE CREAMERY
MILK - CREAM - BUTTER
Phone 201-114
A. W. BUTLER, *Sales Manager*

SPEIRS-PARNELL BAKING COMPANY LIMITED
Bread and Cake Manufacturers
666-678 ELGIN AVENUE

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
32 Emerald Street S Baker 3320

Hamilton's Drugs
LIMITED
We appreciate your patronage as a result of our consistent advertising for the past year. With the summer season to look forward to, may we remind you that we carry the following:
BATHING CAPS
BATHING SHOES
BATHING TOWELS
CAMERAS FILMS
(Developing and Printing)
SODA FOUNTAINS
PICNIC SUPPLIES
Seven Stores to Serve You
Use Our Free Delivery Service

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, ETC.
97 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

For Value and Fashion
Shop at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1173

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, CAYUGA, CARGIL

Cliff Robinson
4 Stores
Quality Meats, Provisions
Main Store 202 Dundas Met. 7111
Is Freshly Decorated and New Front
East—613 Dundas ..... Fair. 970
North—729 Richmond ..... Met. 167
South—77 Wharncliffe ..... Met. 4568
This lovely store also sells Groceries.
We are experts on early phone orders.

Cairncross' the Chemists
As close to you as your phone.
PROMPT CITY DELIVERY
*SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE
*216 Dundas Street *St. Joseph Hospital
680 Hamilton Road *616 Dundas Street
197 Wortley Road

GIFT CANDIES
Most Up to Date and Fancy Parceled
Fine picture developing a real specialty.

CUMMING
The Clothier
Special Sale
Made to Your Measure
Men's Suits $19.75
Medium Light and Dark
246 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries
Our Famous Thrifty Special
Finished Flat Work 49c
7 lb. or More at 7c per lb.
All Shirts added to bundle 10c each
AYLMER STEAM LAUNDRY
AND DRY CLEANERS
487 Richmond Street MEt. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Mgr.

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment, 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

On your street every weekday
CANADA BREAD
Over 100 Varieties
of Cakes and Sweet Goods
E. D. REDFEARN, Mgr. MET 944

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
New Spring Shoes Keep Arriving in the Modern Styles at Popular Prices
226 Dundas Street Met. 5235

C. R. SUMNER & SONS
Limited
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELRY
We have three repair artists.
See if our store, stock and assistants don't appeal to you.
392 Richmond St Met. 5819

OTTAWA

Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
110-112 SPARKS STREET

McIntosh & Watts
The China Hall
246-247 Bank St Near Lisgar.
Phone 40 49 Queen

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

There is only one way of removing all soot and dirt, that is by having your furnace cleaned with our Electric Vacuum Machine
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
QUEEN 6800 234 BANK STREET

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

DEVLINS
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

TORONTO

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SUMMER WAVES!
Soft Undulations and Ringlet Ends
Permanent Ends, 2.50-3.50
Tru Art Permanent, 5.00
Nestoil Special, 7.50
For Dry, Bleached, Dyed, Gray and White Hair
Frederics, 10.00
For Difficult Hair
By **Mademoiselle's**
10 Temperance Street EL. 7772
Under Direction of
MISS SHARMAN and MR. SNIDER
Transformations Dressed

Hygienic Hairdressing Salon
Permanent Waving
Personality Cuts
Care of the Hair and Scalp with
Original Creamoil
RYRIE BUILDING
229 YONGE STREET TORONTO

23RD ANNIVERSARY SPECIAL
—THRIFTY, 6c per lb.—
Same high quality workmanship! Just our birthday gift to you. Shirts only 9 cents each extra!
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

A. J. Stone
Beauty Salon
Individual Coiffure Styling
PERMANENT WAVES FROM $5
1465 Yonge Street at St. Clair
HY 0404

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Streets
Toronto

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"
Caulfield's
SELECTED GRADE MILK
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users.
PHONE US TO CALL

QUARTERLY
LEATHER COVERS
Morocco $1.00, Small Size 85c
Fabrikoid, any color, 75c; Small 60c
Book Covers, Desk Pads, Key Cases
RICHARD BOURNE
33 CHURCH ST. Tel. ELGIN 8606

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Breakfasts · Luncheons
Teas and Dinners
The Diet Kitchen Tea Rooms
72 BLOOR ST. WEST (a BAY ST.)

Bruce - McKinnon
27 BLOOR STREET, WEST TORONTO
Frocks for Active or Spectator Sports

REAL SERVICE IN THE—
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5003

3 Chapels in TORONTO
Dependable Funeral Service
McDougall & Brown
Limited
St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

NuBone Corsets
Custom and Semi-Custom Corsets, Girdles, Brassieres and Combinettes
"The Only Women Wire Stay in the World"
NuBone Corset Shop
84A Bloor St. W. RAn. 5601

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Kate J. Nicol
Woolnough Foundations
Models of Beauty and Excellence
Splendid assortment of Hosiery and Lingerie. Our goods are reasonably priced. A nice store to shop in.
RAnd. 2129 32 BLOOR ST., W.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

WINDSOR

Spalding Sport Shop
It Pays to Play with Spaldings
Golf Clubs from $1.75 to $12.00. Golf Balls from 25c to 75c. Tennis Rackets from $3.50 to $22.00. Tennis Balls 25c to 50c. Base Balls, Soft Balls, Sweaters, Bats, Gloves, Etc.
C. H. Smith Co. Ltd.

DRINK MORE MILK
Walkerside DAIRY LIMITED
PHONE 4-2547
MILK—CREAM—BUTTERMILK
"POCA BLOX"
The Wrapped Fuel
$10.50 per ton
QUALITY COKE AND COAL
NICHOLAS COAL CO.
LIMITED
Tecumseh and Janette 3-6311

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456
Warren The Cleaner
Office and Plant
148 Crawford Ave. Windsor, Ont.

Insurance
Dwellings, Furniture, Automobiles, Plate Glass and Legal Liability
Clients Visited Without Obligation
Office 3-5515 MISS M. BURNS
Residence 3-6470 72 Pitt Street
Windsor, Ontario

Canada's Finest Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen
GLYN-NICHOL
441 Ouellette Avenue
Windsor Ontario

Norton Palmer
Cafeteria

You will never be disappointed if you dine at the Norton Palmer Cafeteria. Delicious Meals to suit every purse. Also Grill Room. Cor. Park and Pelissier St. 1 Blk. from Tunnell exit

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
● Women's and Children's Wear
● Men's Clothing and Furnishings
● Fine Linens ● China ● Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

LINENS
From Ireland and the Continent
Handkerchiefs
Large Variety of New Designs and Weaves
Attractive Shower Gifts and Bridge Accessories
JUL. HEIM
1420 DRUMMOND STREET

STOP & SHOP
THE CANADIAN OWNED STORES
Meats, Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
KNOX *Sparkling* GELATINE
Use the Phone—We Deliver

MAITLAND
Confectioner
Catering for Weddings is a Specialty With Us.
FItz. 4651

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE—SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal
Phone: LAncaster 1438
Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

NEW
GOLD SEAL
Hand Finished, de Luxe Laundry Service
Everything completely hand finished. The ideal family service. 10 lbs. for $1.49 and 12c lb. for additional lbs. Bundle must contain half flat pieces by weight. Dress shirts and curtains extra. Prompt service.
TOILET LAUNDRIES
LIMITED
WI. 5121

STORAGE
and
INSURANCE
Spring Furs
Scarfs and Capes

JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
LA. 2020 1193 Phillips Square

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
8 LAUNDRY SERVICES
Send Your Fine Linens
WI. 4115

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

You'll Enjoy Shopping At
Simpson's
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

vogue
Beauty Shop
We specialize in Bonat PERMANENT WAVING
1836 Scarth Street
MR. A. S. ANDREE, Mgr.

CROWN BAKERY
PHONE 93196 *for*
Bread, Buns, Cakes
For That Picnic
OUR DRIVER WILL CALL GLADLY

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
Phone 7641 Regina

FOODLAND
LIMITED
Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
One Store Only Broad and 11th
Free Delivery Tel. 6641

SASKATOON

Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

STEPHENSON'S
LIMITED
Home of Good Shoes

150 2nd Ave. N. Phone 4555

Frank Dunn
Boys' and Young Men's Wear
Men's Made-to-Measure Suits
154 Second Avenue N.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

ACCOMPANISTS

RUBY REYNOLDS offers services as accompanist to all lines, particularly classical. 1197 London Rd., Norbury, S. W. 16. Pol. 1561.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WHEN IN BOSTON, U. S. A., live in comfortably furnished apartments adjacent to The Mother Church. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24A Clearway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

NOTE THIS ADDRESS—26 Norfolk Square, London, W. 2; quiet, central; bed (spring mattress), bath, breakfast, 8/6; weekly, 35/-; all conveniences; 3 bathrooms, Padd. 9461.

PARIS—Mme. Boue, 33 rue Erlanger; homelike; daily French, social life, travel; winter exclusively for 6 girls

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING — Bring your materials to "Silvestria." Good cut, personal attention, coats and gowns 47s. 3d. Marloes Rd., Kensington, W. 8. Western 3954.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, Kensington—2nd floor self-contained unfurnished flat, modernised, south aspect; 4 large rooms, bathroom, power, constant hot water, newly decorated, phone; rent £100 p. a. RATCLIFFE, 12, Bassett Rd., W. 10 Phone Park 8537.

LONDON, Mill Hill—Furnished, self-contained flat; double bedroom, lounge, modern conveniences; central. WOUTERS, 19 Selvage Lane, N. W. 7.

LONDON, St. John's Wood—Unfurnished superior bachelor mansion flat; tennis courts; close shops, buses. Box W-70—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, near HAMPSTEAD HEATH—Furnished flat suit two; mid July to mid September; 2½ gns. p. w. Box W-382—BCM/CSM, London.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and well dressed wear a corset or belt made to measure by MME B. FESTA
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1.
Tel. Welbeck 6439
Agents for Kickernick Undergarments

HOLIDAY POST

COLLEGE girl seeks care of children, abroad or England, during vacation July-August. Box W-384—BCM/CSM, London.

SUMMER holiday orchestral work desired (Violin-Viola) or any useful service, possibly travel. Box W-377—BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

EALING district Houses and flats Apply: LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A.A.I. 6 Bond St., Ealing, London, W. 5 Surveys Valuations Rents collected, Insurances effected Mortgages arranged Tel EALing 2127

HOUSES TO LET

KEW—Small white panelled Georgian house, Kew Green, 2 mins. gardens; modernised; charmingly furnished; from Aug. 1 for a year; two servants (optional). Box 375—BCM/CSM London

SEVENOAKS—Furnished or unfurnished; 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, garden, large garage. Golf links near. Standen, Birnam, Dartford Rd.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W 3 (Acorn 1794) Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel Park 7211 Est. 1884
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS JOYCE
NEWTON PUTNEY 0127 35 MILES RADIUS

The RELIANCE LAUNDRY
Prop., H. LEE (Phone WILLS 0840)
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY LAUNDRY built up by recommendation. Work well done, and returned fully aired and ready for use. Prices moderate. Prompt collection and delivery. Price list on application. 89 Villiers Road, Willesden Green, N. W. 2

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged, tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID & STOPFORD & RIDD 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1 Tel Sloane 2939

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON—Best corner position 247 Regent Street facing Oxford Circus; good light, lift and central heating; 4th and 5th floors divided into six offices; will be let as a whole or separate; low rent to good tenants. Apply ALAN MCAFEE, 38 Dover Street. (Telephone: Regent 5888.)

LONDON—Practitioner's office, 2 rooms and lavatory; low rent; £100 p. a., including cleaning. P. N. E. U., 26 Victoria St., S. W. 1.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BROMLEY (near)—Charming Guest House, 5 min. from station; lovely garden; every comfort; moderate terms. MISS PYNE, 244 Southlands Road, Bickley, Kent. Ravensbourne 4446.

LONDON, Herne Hill, S. E. 24—Guests received in quiet house with garden; suitable for rest and study; from 2 gns. weekly. MRS OATES, 12 Ruskin Walk.

LONDON, 21 Orsett Terrace, W. 2. Pad. 8097—Under new management; comfortable bed-sitting room and breakfast 6/; weekly from 27/6.

POST VACANT

ACTIVE London Studio (Advertising and Creative Art) requires experienced man for contact work; all-round technical knowledge of the business essential. Write, giving full details to ASKEW YOUNGE STUDIOS 51 Strand London W C 2

BRISTOL—Wanted, good cook; good wages, kitchenmaid kept; country near Bristol. MRS. HIATT-BAKER, Oaklands, Almondsbury.

LONDON FASHION STUDIO requires representative; knowledge of art work as applied to the needs of leading fashion houses essential. Apply by letter to ASKEW YOUNGE STUDIOS, 51 Strand London, W C 2

SHORTHAND TYPIST required by London Chartered Accountants. Box W-81, BCM/CSM, London.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

FULL SECRETARY AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES. Shorthand, typewriting, duplicating; staff dictation rooms; confidential work for churches teachers and practitioners understandingly executed. Phone Metropolitan 3180. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO 20 Copthall Ave London E C 2

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, S. W. 16—Very nicely furnished sunny large front bedsitting room, newly-decorated; electric light, gas, own meter; few minutes trams, buses, 15 minutes Victoria, London Bridge; quiet select neighbourhood; suit 1 or 2 business ladies; no attendance. Box M-2849—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—A few bed-sittingrooms for ladies in artist's house of unusual restful atmosphere; soft water, phone; 1 minute Christian Science church; view mornings, 29 Kensington Place, W. 8. References.

LONDON—Furnished room in comfortable flat near Kensington Gardens; available middle June to September; partial board. Phone mornings, evenings Park 9202. Box W-383—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, S. E. 5—Four rooms, furnished, 2 bedrooms, gas fires, sitting room, dining room, bath, hot and cold water, gas cooker; £2 p. w. MRS. SADDINGTON, 35, Grove Lane, Camberwell.

LONDON, MAIDA VALE—Room, breakfast, bath available in lady's modern flat; overlooking gardens, 25/-; or sharing flat, 32/6; morning service only. Box W-380—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, Marble Arch—Large workroom, fitting room and share of waiting room; suitable for dressmaking or business premises. Box W-373—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, S. W. 10—Unfurnished room, 1st floor, in ladies' residential club; gas fire; quiet; rent 21/-, including light; board optional. Box W-379—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, 35 Colville Terrace, Bayswater W. 11—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; meals and service optional; gas fires and rings. Bayswater 4908.

LONDON—Charming residential rooms; fitted basins; unlimited hot water; from 35/- with breakfast. 88 Redcliffe Gardens, S W 10.

LONDON, N. W. 2—Large furnished or unfurnished rooms, every conv.; close to railways, buses, trams. Box W-219—BCM/CSM, London.

WHERE TO STAY in London? Somewhere comfortable? Central? Try 28 Porchester Pl Marble Arch, W. 2. Furnished one-room service flatlets, modern and moderate; from 30/- inclusive breakfast service. Phone Padd 4724

ROOMS WANTED

LONDON, N. W. 3—Business woman requires 1 large or 2 small unfurnished rooms with kitchenette; end of June. Box W-385—BCM/CSM, London.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON—Exbury House Service Chambers, 41 Belsize Sq., Hampstead. Primrose 2648—Newly opened residential chambers for professional and business people; furnished or unfurnished; constant hot water, gas grills; garden; moderate terms; French, Spanish, German, Russian spoken.

SERVICE SUITES

LONDON, W 2—Modern rooms from 30/-; constant hot water; meals optional. 61 Queensborough Terrace, Hyde Park. BAYSwater 2520.

STAMPS FOR SALE

FOREIGN STAMPS
Ask for approval sheets. R. WATKINS, 60 Leicester Road., East Finchley, London, N 2.

TEACHERS

MISS MARY HARRISON, L. R. A. M., visits and receives pupils for pianoforte. Apply 54 Cleveland Rd., South Woodford, London, E. 18

SECRETARIAL TRAINING for Educated Girls leads to well-paid posts Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, etc. Positions found. Moderate fees. MRS. BARTHOLOMEW, 113a Westbourne Grove, London, W. 2. (Bay 2902)

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

L. R. A. M., A. R. C. M., A. R. C. O. accepts pupils privately or in schools. Pianoforte, class-singing, appreciation, and aural training. Coaching in paper work for diploma and other examinations. Tuition by correspondence. Miss D. M. Saywell, 17, Cadogan Road, Surbiton, Surrey.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

Anscombe & Ringland
AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS and ESTATE AGENTS
8 WELLINGTON ROAD
ST. JOHN'S WOOD
LONDON, N. W. 8
For Houses and Flats in St. John's Wood and Regent's Park

LEY CLARK & PARTNERS
3a Wimpole St., Cavendish Sq., W. 1
Telephone Langham 1095 (2 lines)
Advisory Agents for all classes of Property London and Provinces
Valuations for Fire Insurance, Probate and Division. Structural and Sanitary Surveys. London and Country.
Specialists in the Management of Property and Collection of Rents.

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2741
Queens Elm Corner Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention Rent collection and management.

England

LONDON

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Clarence House, 4, Central Bldgs.
Westminster, London, S. W. 1
Look for display advertising from England in the news section.

Going to London?
Then enjoy your stay to the full by reserving a furnished Service Suite at
ST. ERMIN'S
Westminster
(Close to Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey and Christian Science church.)
Suites from 4½ gns. per week, inclusive
Restaurant, Lounge, Private Rooms for Entertaining or Meetings.
Write: Estate Office, St. Ermin's, Westminster, or 'phone: Whitehall 8202.
Cables: Alprops, Sowest, London.

PROTHEROE LTD
BUILDER — CONTRACTOR
DECORATORS
209 West End Lane, Hampstead, N.W 6.
Tel. Maida Vale 2146

ARTHURS STORES
WESTBOURNE GROVE
MEAT, FISH, POULTRY, COOKED MEATS, BAKERY, FRUIT, FLOWERS, VEGETABLES, GROCERY, PROVISIONS AND IRONMONGERY
RESTAURANT CATERING
BRANCHES:
Coulthurst: 3 Hereford Road, Bayswater
Lidstone: 37 Thurloe Pl., So. Kensington
Hall & Co.: 65 Long Acre W C

Phone: HAMPSTEAD 4098
Hand-made Jewelry
Beaten Silver
Bric-a-Brac
Frances Harling
85, HEATH STREET, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3

CHANGE OF ADDRESS
MRS. BROWN
(CHRISTIE)
ANTIQUES
Home-Made Chocolates, Fudge, Etc., and Jams
6, Park Walk, Chelsea Flaxman 7378

Earley's COAL AND COKE
Make warm friends
135 WESTBOURNE PARK ROAD, W. 2.
Phone: Bayswater 2288 (3 lines)

J. COLLINS & SONS
HIGH-CLASS GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily
Prompt attention
Motor delivery London and District daily
69 ABINGDON RD., KENSINGTON W 8.
WESTERN 0921

FULLER'S DOMESTIC LAUNDRY
York Road, Wimbledon, Surrey
"WE SERVE TO DESERVE"
HIGH-CLASS
FAMILY LAUNDERING
Ladies' Lace and Silk Lingerie a Specialty. Art and Household Dyeing and Cleaning. Court Dress, Masonic Regalia, Military and Naval Uniforms, Fancy Dress, etc.
Phone LIBerty 3554

All Types Effected
House, Motors, Life, Personal
Service
INSURANCE
G. H. OVERALL
62 Wavertree Court
Streatham Hill, S. W. 2.
Tulse Hill 2828

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 9.

FURS
NEW MODELS
in Best Quality skins at moderate prices, now ready. Repairing and Remodelling Furs a speciality. Estimates and expert advice given.
Also TAILOR MADES in exclusive materials
FLORENCE CRITTEN
50 MADDOX ST., NEW BOND ST., W. 1.
Tel. Mayfair 2440
Telegrams "Critten, Wesdo, London"

A. H. SHIPTON
Merchant Tailor
Dress Suits
52a Conduit St. (1st Floor), London, W. 1

Your Clothes . . .
We believe we can help you with your dress problems. Stylish and inexpensive outfits made in our own workrooms.
Mary Perry
60 Berners St. W. 1 Ph. Museum 8557

GREGG & CO., Ltd.
SHEFFIELD CUTLERS and IRONMONGERS
Speciality Stainless Knives
27 Sloane Square, S. W. 1. 1196 Sloane
247-249 Fulham Road, S. W. 3. 9808 Flaxman

WOMEN'S WE SHALL BE 31-35
PRINTING LEASED TO BRICK STREET
SOCIETY LTD SEE YOUR W. 1.
ENQUIRIES FOR PRINTING GRO. 1982

D. Brinley Richards
Limited
162a, Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 6495
Decorations
Furnishing Fabrics

INSURANCE
of every description
in the West End.
K. ROMER LEE
11 PALL MALL, S. W. 1
PHONE WHITEHALL 7978

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

"LAIRD SCHOBER" SHOES
FROM
Charles H. Baber, Ltd
302-8 REGENT STREET
LONDON, W. 1.
Near Queens Hall

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS
AND
BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY,
3 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.
PHONE, CITY 3930
RELIABLE GOODS — PERSONAL ATTENTION

Alice Dean
Foot Fitter
Shoes for Men and Women
that satisfy the desire for style and comfort.
73 Lower Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 2171

T. H. CANTELL
Merchant Tailor
117 Cheapside, E. C. 2
(Nearly opposite Bow Church)
Telephone National 8776
"Thought, Care and Real Tailoring"

GWYN-MOYRA
FLORIST and GARDENER
148 Sloane St. London, S.W.1. Sloane 1910
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THE secret of all success is to know how to deny yourself.—MRS. OLIPHANT.

Daily Features

BETTER far the silent tongue, but the eloquent deed.—S. SMILES.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Flying Vacation

31

Atlanta's Newspapers

SO FAR as I knew on Thursday morning, I should be flying out of Atlanta within 24 hours; but before I got away I did want to make the rounds and say hello to some of the men on the newspapers. An editor can stay away only so long from the hustle and typewriter tap-tappity-tap of a newsroom, the vain shouting for copy-boys, the linotype clatter of a composing room, the roar of presses, the smell of ink and pulp paper, and the alibis of circulation and advertising managers.

I went first to the Journal, the largest afternoon paper—although the Georgian, with around 85,000, is hot on its heels. The Sunday edition of the Journal averages close to 115,000. The managing editor had done some writing for us, and as soon as he could get out from under an extra edition about a hurricane in Cordele, Ga., he and I talked over old times. I also enjoyed a chat with the editor of the magazine section, a section which is being made to have a wide local appeal.

From there I went to the Georgian, hoping to find Mr. Porter, the publisher. He was out of town, but I did enjoy exploring the various departments. A new wastebasket order must have been in force, for there was hardly a scrap of paper on the floor! I was told that the Sunday edition, the American, was selling close to 185,000!

My next visit was something in the nature of a pilgrimage, for every young newspaperman enjoys sitting at the feet of a veteran like Clark Howell, editor of the Constitution. I emerged gently into the editorial sanctum, after a talk with the managing editor, Mr. Noble. Mr. Howell has been with the Constitution since 1884; in 1889 he succeeded the illustrious Henry W. Grady as managing editor. Incidentally, Mr. Howell was one of the organizers of the Associated Press. His paper sells about 100,000 daily, and more than 110,000 on Sunday.

Mr. Howell is not tall, but he is chunky, and works at an old-fashioned upright desk, which he keeps in a state of convenient confusion. And when I say "works," I mean just that. "I'm always the first man down in the morning," he told me. "And I am today turning out a bigger day's work than ever before."

Autographed pictures of every imaginable sort of notable covered every available inch of his wail space, and most prominent among them was a handsomely inscribed picture of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Howell had only recently returned from a survey of conditions in the Philippines; and by way of making a little conversation, I said: "When you come up to visit our mapparium and see that Manila lies all of 1000 miles farther west than Tokyo, almost due north of the westernmost portion of Australia, you will agree that America has been involved in some real 'foreign entanglements.'"

Then I sat back, chagrined, embarrassed as a child who had spoken out of turn. Here I was telling *him*—the dean, perhaps, of American journalists!

What was my glad relief, then, when he said: "I agree with you. I have stressed that very point in a series of articles. Furthermore, if you will draw lines from the Panama Canal and from Alaska to Hawaii, and then lines from Panama and from Alaska to the Philippines, you will plainly see that we should have to have twice as large a fleet to defend the larger triangle."

Atlanta can well be proud of her newspapers.—*Daily Features Editor.*

(To Be Continued)

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Spain

IT IS interesting to find that despite the widespread missionary work which the apostle Paul carried out in Syria, Asia Minor, Macedonia, Greece, and other districts, he was eager to go not only to imperial Rome itself but even further afield, for he twice specifically mentions Spain as one of his objectives (Rom. 15:24, 28); while his more general reference to his desire to "preach the gospel in the regions beyond" Corinth (II Cor. 10:16) may again refer to his projected visit to the land known among the Romans as "Hispania."

It is, of course, well known that Paul actually reached Rome, while the statement of an early Christian writer known as "Clement of Rome" to the effect that Paul "preached to the extremity of the West" may well imply that he visited Spain also, as he had planned. This implication is supported by a tradition dating from the second century that Paul did indeed proceed to Spain.

Swiss Costumes—

Monitor Camera Club from Ethel R. Adamson, Long Beach, Calif.

Sturdy Little Swiss Girls in Their Colorful Native Costumes, Worn Usually on Fete Days

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

(Answers to Correspondents)

Inman — This is an occupative name, and denotes the occupation of the host who entertained travelers and the many pilgrims of medieval times.

Stiles — This ancient name, which is local, is from the Anglo-Saxon *stigol*, "a stile," and also means "an ascent." It takes several forms, both in old records and also in modern directories. Thus in the Register of Malmesbury Abbey it is almost unrecognizable as *Atstychele* ("at *Stile*"). In the Hundred Rolls it appears as *Robert atte Estyghele*, but *Geoffrey atte Stile* (City Rolls) is a common form. The name is more popular in Kent than in any other English county.

Sheldon — This surname is from the name of one of the villages named *Sheldon*, in England, of which the original owner of the name was an inhabitant. One of these villages is in Devonshire; another is in Derbyshire, while the third is in the Midlands, five miles from the City of Birmingham.

Austin is a patronymic surname and a shortened form of *Augustine*.

Alcorn, like the surnames *Allcorn* and *Oldcorn*, is a cereal nickname. In the surname lists all the important cereals are included — *wheat, barley, oats,* and *rye*, as well as such botanical names as *broom, fern, gorse,* and *reed*.

Stantlieff, Stanlieff — This is a Teutonic personal name that comes down from the Scandinavian pirates who settled in England before the Norman Conquest. Like the majority of these names, it contains two elements, the literal meaning of which are *Stan*, "a stone or boundary," and *leof*, "dear."

Parker—This is an occupative surname and stands for one who was in charge of a park.

Daily Anecdote

Charity

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ARISTOTLE, chief of the ancient philosophers, stopped in the midst of a crowd to give alms to a beggar. A friend reproached him, saying: "You should not have given money to him, he is a bad man."

Aristotle smiled as he replied: "I did not give to the man but to humanity."

Crossword Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Embrace
7—Sea-cow
8—River in Siberia
9—Colored
10—Rend
12—Mountain range in Asia Minor
13—Wild ox
15—Printer's measure
16—Attendants
18—Guides

Down

1—Council
2—Indefinite article
3—College yell
4—Small case
5—Machines for sowing
6—Closed cars
7—Swamp
11—Small orifice
14—Salutation
17—Erbium: chem. symbol

(The solution will be found elsewhere.)

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. What well-known figure in America's political life walked out on a Congressional investigating committee last week?
2. What delicate dilemma was caused by the above "walk-out"?
3. Who is now recognized as sole dictator of Austria?
4. Who has won the Drama League's prize for the most distinguished performance of the year on Broadway?
5. What nation has embarked on a program of trebling its 1934 air force?
6. In what country have plans been made to give annual stipends of $5000 each to outstanding poets?
7. Is it true that America's 1935 cotton crop was smaller than that for 1934?
8. Is it true that the United States for three successive months has imported more than it has exported?
9. What step has been taken by President Roosevelt to combat the increasing exports of cotton goods to America from Japan?
10. How did Lindbergh, last week, signalize the ninth anniversary of his solo flight across the Atlantic?
11. According to the terms of the compromise tax bill, adopted by the Senate Finance Committee, is the normal income tax on individuals raised from 4 per cent to 5 per cent?
12. How did Senator Borah and Governor Landon fare in the Republican primary vote in New Jersey?
13. What two outstanding defeats were suffered by the New Deal at the hands of the courts last week?
14. What remarkable step in the direction of air safety has been announced from Chicago?
15. Is the United States Minister to Ethiopia still accredited to the Government of Haile Selassie?
16. Is there any prospect that France may reconsider its position with regard to its war debt to the United States?
17. Is it true that the grand total of debts to the United States exceeds $13,000,000,000?
18. In what record time are the latest streamlined trains making the run from Los Angeles to Chicago?
19. Has Hoover said anything, one way or the other, about being receptive to the GOP nomination?
20. Who is the new President of Cuba?

(What is your score?)

In Lighter Vein

Business Note

The wife of a minister traded a box of his old sermons for a new bread pan. The next spring the ragman came around again, and asked if she had any more sermons to sell.

"Why do you want sermons?"

"Because I did so well with those I got here a year ago. I was unable to work in the summer, and a preacher in the country boarded me and my horse three months for that barrel of sermons, and he has since got a great reputation as a preacher up there. I'll give you 5 cents a pound for all you have."

Something in Common

Mrs. Brown had a new Swedish maid, who said one day after the holidays, "Mrs. Brown, where bane your son?"

Mrs. Brown said, "Oh, he has gone back to Yale, and I miss him so much."

The maid said: "I know yoost how you feel. My brother, he baen in yaol sax time since Tanksgiving."

Sudden Change

"John writes that several of his friends in the senior class have got him interested in fencing," said Mrs. Brown, putting down a letter.

"That's more than we could do when he was home," sighed Mr. Brown. "The sight of a spade or post hole digger always seemed to give him the jitters."

Playing Safe

"Mary, has anybody telephoned while I've been out?"

"Yes, sir," replied the maid, "but I could not make out the name. To be on the safe side, I said you would let him have something on account tomorrow."

Refuge

"We girls are going to New York after we sing our number over the radio."

"Well, I guess that's as good a place to hide as any."—*Pastime Scrapbook.*

Retort Courteous

Voyager: "Doesn't this ship tip a great deal?"

Steward: "No, sir, not that I've noticed. She leaves that to the passengers, sir."—*Ottawa Citizen.*

Modern Economics

"I hear your country is prosperous."

"Never better. We've got a shortage of food, clothing, machinery and luxuries."

The Sculptor: "They couldn't afford the horse, so I had to leave it out."

—Answers

—and Customs

Ethel R. Adamson

This Proud Personage Is None Other Than a Swiss Godfather. According to a Custom in Many Alpine Villages, a Prospective Godfather Brings to the Child He Is to Sponsor, a Large Bread-Dough Cake, Decorated With Well-Wishing Emblems. As Bread Is the Staple Food of These Mountain People, This Signifies That, If Need Arises, the Donor Is Willing to Assume Joint Responsibility With the Parents for the Child's Welfare

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

A NEW YORK CITY reader submits the following as his suggestion with regard to cryptograms for beginners. Do you agree?

XIBKGH DRGSLFG SRMGH ZIV

"L.P." ZH OLMT ZH GSVIV ZIV

KOVMGB LU HSLIG DLIWH GL

TVG Z KVIHLM HGZIGVW.

2. Mathematical Curiosity

Another reader submits the following, with which you may have plenty of good fun: "Take your age, multiply it by 2, add 5, multiply that by 50, subtract 365; add the loose change in your pocket under $1.00; add 115. If you have done this correctly, the first two figures of your answer give your age; the last two the amount of money in your pocket. Try it on a friend some time.

3. Letter Changing

Some may find this SOFT—some may find it HARD. At any rate, try changing SOFT to HARD in 5 moves by changing only one letter at a time, and forming a proper word each time.

4. Herein Lie Six Words

Six words, each in proper order, may be found in the word "HEREIN." Can you find them all?

5. Rebus

A Monitor worker submits the following rebus, representing two words, the first containing five letters; the second two. The verse gives a clue.

CCCCCCC

Magellan was a hearty sailor
On many a cruise he tarried
But once he sailed the MY ALL
And 'round the world he sallied.

(Answers Appear Elsewhere)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Egg Polo

THIS exciting and mirth-provoking game is not so hazardous to the players' personal appearance as one might surmise before learning that the eggs, used as polo balls, have had their insides removed (prick a tiny hole in each end of the shell and blow the whites and yolks into a dish, for future use in cooking).

Two players, backed by their respective "rooting sections" of guests, are arrayed—one on either side of a table. Lots are drawn or a coin tossed to see who shall "serve" first. Both players must keep their hands behind their backs, and are only permitted to touch the empty shell when putting it into play or replacing it on the table. The "server" blows the shell toward his opponent, who must blow it back continually from his side of the table.

To succeed in blowing the shell over the opponent's edge of the table is to score a point and to have the privilege of serving again.

The game may run for a determined number of points or by "chukkers" of a few minutes each. If the table is large enough, several players may play on each side. The eccentric shape of the egg, coupled with its lightness, makes it difficult to control. (A ping pong ball may be substituted.) The heights of the average table requires the players to assume a bent-over position; and this, with their hands behind their backs, makes it difficult to keep up a large wind supply. Then, there is always the danger of bursting into laughter at a crucial moment in the battle—all of which is highly amusing to the guests and players alike. — William C., Los Angeles.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Golden Wedding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

La Fayette, Ind.

A LOCAL business man and his wife recently observed their golden wedding anniversary in a way which won the admiration and respect of all the townspeople.

On the morning of this anniversary, an envelope was presented to each employee in the department store, with instructions that it be opened at a specified hour, at which time a bell would be rung. At the appointed hour the envelopes were opened, and were found to contain a check for each employee in the amount of five dollars plus one dollar for each year he had been employed by that company.

As this concern, which is a Monitor advertiser, has been in business for 68 years and is a large organization, these gifts from Mr. and Mrs. L— represented a considerable sum of money. But they were a recognition of faithful service, which will surely result in continued loyalty and co-operation.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Washing China

A HIGH-SCHOOL girl who was unable to find employment after receiving her diploma, hit upon a novel scheme by which she could add to the rather meager family income.

At home she had helped her mother wash the dishes, especially the fine china. She had also polished all silver dishes and table silver. After making a list of homes that might need this service, she called on each housewife, offering to render the same service that her own mother had appreciated.

While the housewives are busy with housecleaning and other work, this young lady puts all the china and silver in condition. Because of her honesty and careful work, she receives from 40 to 50 cents an hour. —Mrs. H. E. S., Morgantown, W. Va.

Current Events Quiz

Answers

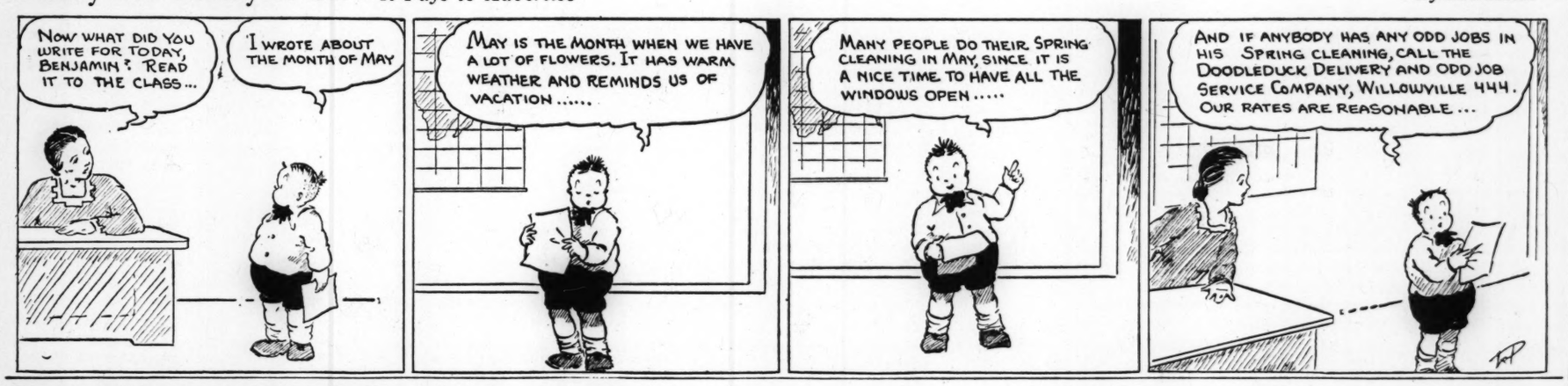
1. Dr. Francis E. Townsend.
2. For Congress to do nothing about it might give the impression that Townsend was bigger than Congress; to do much about it might place him on a pedestal of martyrdom.
3. Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg.
4. Helen Hayes, as Queen Victoria in "Victoria Regina."
5. Great Britain. Private automobile firms have been assured that the Government will finance necessary additions to their plants for the manufacture of airplanes.
6. The Academy of American Poets hopes to amass sufficient funds to make as many as eight annual awards of $5000 each to American poets.
7. Revised figures show that the 1935 production was 10,638,000 bales, as compared with 9,636,000 for 1934.
8. Yes; in fact the import surplus for the first four months of 1936 is $12,414,000, as compared with an export surplus of $21,229,000 for the corresponding period of 1935.
9. Under the provisions of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act, he has increased the tariff against Japanese cotton goods by an average of 42 per cent.
10. His automobile ran out of gas.
11. No; it remains at 4 per cent.
12. Governor Landon defeated Senator Borah by 4 to 1.
13. The Supreme Court ruled the Guffey Coal Act unconstitutional; and the U. S. Court of Appeals in District of Columbia ruled the Resettlement Administration, under Dr. Tugwell, unconstitutional.
14. Guided down a track of radio signals, twin-engined transport planes with robot pilots made 250 successful landings without human hands on the controls.
15. Yes; and this is viewed as nonrecognition of Italian claims.
16. Yes; Léon Blum, probable next Premier of France, hints that his government will reconsider the debt question after June 2.
17. Yes; foreign nations now owe the United States $13,670,087,391.28 in debts contracted chiefly during or immediately after the World War.
18. In 39 hours, 45 minutes, cutting 20 hours from previous schedules.
19. On May 19 he said, "I am not a candidate."
20. Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez. He is a 47-year-old lawyer.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1 Crypts without hints are "O.K." as long as there are plenty of short words to get a person started.
2. No answer required.
3. Soft, Sort, Tort, Tart, Hart, Hard.
4. He, Her, Here, Ere, Rein, In.
5. Seven Seas. (seven C's)

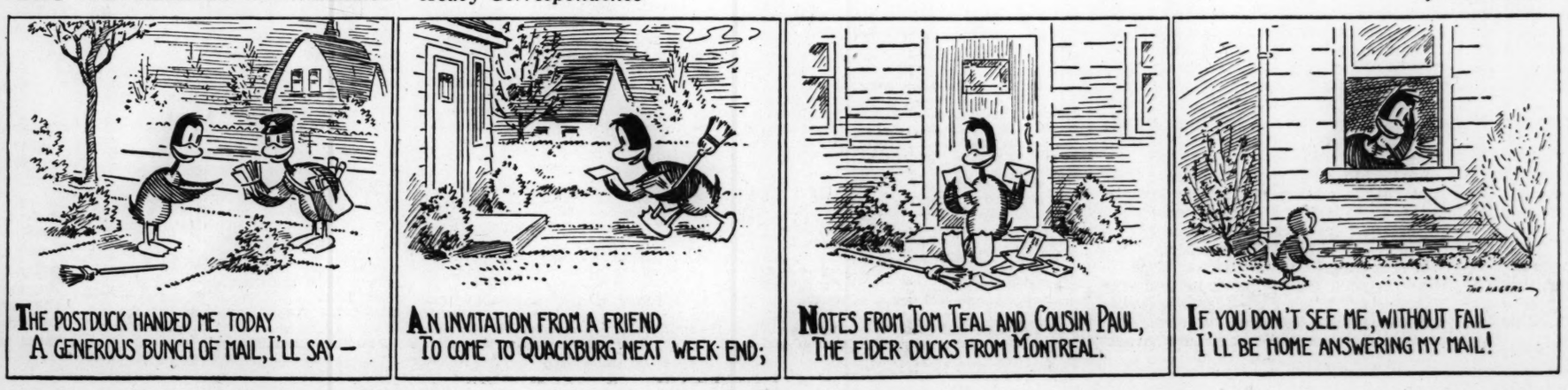
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*'It Pays to Advertise'*

By LE PELLEY


NOW WHAT DID YOU WRITE FOR TODAY, BENJAMIN? READ IT TO THE CLASS...
I WROTE ABOUT THE MONTH OF MAY
MAY IS THE MONTH WHEN WE HAVE A LOT OF FLOWERS. IT HAS WARM WEATHER AND REMINDS US OF VACATION.....
MANY PEOPLE DO THEIR SPRING CLEANING IN MAY, SINCE IT IS A NICE TIME TO HAVE ALL THE WINDOWS OPEN.....
AND IF ANYBODY HAS ANY ODD JOBS IN HIS SPRING CLEANING, CALL THE DOODLEDUCK DELIVERY AND ODD JOB SERVICE COMPANY, WILLOWVILLE 444. OUR RATES ARE REASONABLE...

The Adventures of Waddles—*Heavy Correspondence*

By THE HAGERS


THE POSTDUCK HANDED ME TODAY A GENEROUS BUNCH OF MAIL, I'LL SAY—
AN INVITATION FROM A FRIEND TO COME TO QUACKBURG NEXT WEEK END;
NOTES FROM TOM TEAL AND COUSIN PAUL, THE EIDER DUCKS FROM MONTREAL.
IF YOU DON'T SEE ME, WITHOUT FAIL I'LL BE HOME ANSWERING MY MAIL!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 25, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Arms and the Taxpayer

THERE is one disadvantage about big armaments which even the most cynical government must regret; they are very expensive. A government at war, like that of Italy, makes no attempt to meet her expenditure out of revenue. A government still at peace which regards military prestige as the first necessity, like that of Germany, will incur fresh debt and risk her financial stability to secure the armaments she desires. A country like Great Britain, faced for the first time for many years with the necessity of arming herself on the European scale, has a financial problem peculiar to herself.

Much of Britain's strength lies in her sound financial credit. Her civic self-esteem rests on the maintenance of her unique social services—which cost much money. When, under the pressure of old obligations and new threats to security, she feels herself compelled to pour out money on equipping an air force and reconditioning her army and navy, she has to find a means of meeting these fresh claims on her purse without impairing her credit or the social services.

Sir Thomas Inskip, the recently appointed Minister for Co-ordination of Defense, late last week gave the House of Commons some idea of the proportions of Britain's rearmament program. He announced that many firms hitherto engaged in the production of peacetime goods are to receive contracts for war materials. Britain's capacity to meet the emergency without resort to borrowing and without failing to apply some millions to continued debt redemption is an impressive example of the strength of her financial system.

The burden is the easier to bear at this moment in view of the fact that British trade and industry have gone far on the road of recovery. And it must be added that that measure of recovery and the capacity to face the increased cost of armaments are themselves, in part, due to the fact that Great Britain, for the last seventeen years, has been consistently economizing on military expenditure. The saving has enormously strengthened Britain economically, with the result that today she is in a better position, financially, for taking up the armaments challenge than any other European country.

But Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his budget speech had to speak of the prospect of still higher defense expenditure in 1937, and still more in 1938; and he had to indicate the probability that even Britain would not again and again meet such financial increases out of revenue; even Britain, if the race of armaments went on, would have to borrow to meet the expenditure. No wonder the main criticism of the budget from the Liberal and Labor parties was directed, not against the small increases in taxation this year, but against the drift of international policy which was such that every country was squandering its resources in order to arm against the rest.

It is a lamentable reflection on the present state of the world that the first big profits arising from British trade recovery should all be used up in equipping fighting planes and warships. For it should be remembered, as was pointed out by Harold B. Butler, director of the International Labor Office at Geneva, last week, that such further stimulation as industry may receive from armament orders is a false prosperity, whose costs may be tragically out of proportion to its imagined benefits.

Listening In on Lotteries

"AND, now, radio friends, here's how you can win one of these brand new automobiles. Simply write us a letter telling why you prefer our product to all others, and enclose ten of our labels. That's all there is to it. So write your letter now. You may win one of these new automobiles."

And you may not. What's the catch? Millions who come out on the short end must sometimes wonder on that score. Radio programs are cluttered these days with contests where the prize is big and the rules are simple, where participants are many, but winners few. Are they really contests as commercial sponsors contend or are they lotteries in disguise?

A recent ruling of the United States Post Office Department, barring two prize contest projects from the mails on the grounds that they were lotteries, should help to clear up the question. In denying an appeal filed by sponsors of the blacklisted enterprises, the court held that a contest in which the element of skill involved in deciding the winner is less than the element of luck, is in effect a lottery.

Examined in this legal test tube, many radio advertising contests are schemes of the same genus as those forbidden to use the mails. Too often choosing the winners in these so-called contests appears to be an arbitrary process.

It is argued that competitors in a radio advertising contest are not required to send cash as in an ordinary lottery. But people do this indirectly by sending labels from merchandise they are compelled to purchase in order to fulfill the rules of the contest.

Technically, promoters evade the letter of anti-lottery laws. But do they not violate the ethics of sound advertising? A lottery by any other name may be more harmful than one that doesn't masquerade in the guise of respectability.

Looking (and Going?) Backward

IF EDWARD BELLAMY, author of that stirring economic romance, "Looking Backward," were to let his idealistic imagination play with the United States's civil service problem, he might write:

> The high-perfect public service with which the country is blessed is based on a system of selecting personnel on a basis of true merit. Young men and women enter the service immediately upon completing their formal education. They are willing to start work at low pay because they know they are picked individuals with bright and secure futures ahead of them provided they perform their functions faithfully. The best minds in the nation are attracted to the service by the dignity which any work bestows on the individual when merit is the main factor in his obtaining his position, and when merit is properly rewarded by promotion and adequate pensions upon retirement.

But if, having painted this might-be portrait of the United States' collective public servant, he allowed his reader to wake out of his pleasant phantasy, as the hero in "Looking Backward" does, the author would have to write:

> A pamphlet just issued by the Public Affairs Committee in co-operation with the Institute of Public Administration shows that the United States is falling behind nearly all the other great powers in the quest for more efficient governmental services. Naturally the best minds in the nation see little hope of proper reward for their services to the Government. Indeed, they are almost certain they will be turned out of office in a few years regardless of their merit, so that people who must be rewarded for having voted for an incoming Administration may be given jobs, also regardless of merit.

Now these two paragraphs not only show things as they might be and things as they are; they also indicate a choice which Americans can make between a civil service dedicated to the national well-being, and one which is still a prey to politicians because positions can be given to persons who have not shown their qualifications by passing civil service examinations. But citizens should not imagine their political representatives will make the obviously better choice for them, unless public demand for legislation toward this end is not only unmistakable but also very loud.

Removing Crime's Causes

FROM California and the Pacific Northwest come evidences, concluding a national survey conducted by The Christian Science Monitor, that at least a beginning has been made in preventing crime's causes since this paper drew into focus eighteen months ago the widespread demand for doing something really effective about the factors producing crime.

While J. Edgar Hoover's federal agents have climaxed the campaign for better law enforcement by clearing the slate of kidnapers and breaking notorious gangs, state and local organizations have been striking deep at crime's origins.

The capture of one gang leader, already a confirmed criminal, makes front-page news. Yet in social values, the future stands to benefit even more from San Francisco's report that forty-two youngsters have been steered away from criminal careers through police co-operation with the Big Brother movement.

This is only one facet of the many-sided drive against crime's causes as recorded in the Monitor survey. Possibly the most significant trend of the past eighteen months is interstate co-operation against crime. Following a conference in New Jersey, the Interstate Crime Commission was established in Newark, marshaling efforts of thirty states.

Two years ago criminals could flee to immunity from arrest, and even final escape, by crossing the nearest state line. Today Illinois, Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas have already authorized interstate crime compacts along lines worked out by the Newark commission. An idea of the scope these compacts may ultimately reach is given by the current negotiations for a multistate pact between Colorado, New Mexico, and the last five states named immediately above.

These crime compacts are primarily law enforcement measures. Other states, notably New York and Utah, have taken important forward steps in strengthening their internal legal machinery.

Rehabilitation of those fallen into crime, and prevention for others of influences leading to the first offense, constitute the real healing of crime at its source. This type of work is found increasing. Kansas last year organized a Crime Prevention Committee with twenty-five organizations on its roster. The Colorado Prison Association, working with private aid, found work for 154 released convicts in three months. The sequel tells its own story: Not one has returned to crime.

Boys' clubs in Lincoln, Nebraska, have kept their members out of the juvenile court. Wisconsin and Oregon have taken important steps to better the condition of children and adults in farm areas.

While these events cannot hope to win the front page from exploits of the G-men, they actually go deeper and may one day reduce the need for costly, repressive measures against matured crime.

Plenty Within Reach

Book News of the Day

BASED on the National Survey of Potential Product Capacity conducted by a group of economists and engineers under the CWA, PRODUCTION FOR USE, by Harold Loeb (New York: Basic Books. 50 cents), gives a picture of the practical possibility for everyone in the United States to live a comfortable and decent life.

The Survey defines comfortable living to include the Liberal Diet established by the Department of Agriculture; a wardrobe of the type now enjoyed by members of the professional class earning an annual income of $6400; one car for every family and a 50 per cent increase in public agency travel; $42 worth of health care annually; the tripling of present educational facilities, and the doubling of the bill for recreation. Translated into the market values of 1929 and in 1929 dollars, such a budget would cost America $135,516,000,000. This is what the country's splendid plant should have produced, as compared with the $96,552,594,000 it actually did produce in 1929.

Limiting itself to the natural resources available in 1929, the industrial equipment existing that year and the customary labor power, the Survey demonstrates that the consumer needs of all could have been supplied without difficulty. Raw materials either were produced adequately or could have been if there had been a demand. The American industrial plant, never used to capacity, is capable of turning out the full list of goods and services required under the model budget. Man power, according to the 1930 census, was adequate to fill the additional production requirements with a forty-hour week, feasible after the housing shortage had been overcome and the more obsolete factories brought up to date.

Stated briefly, the model budget, which in 1929 would cost $4370 per family of four persons, could be provided by the *existing* equipment, resources, knowledge and man power.

Having portrayed this thrilling picture of abundance that is tantalizingly within the reach of everyone, Mr. Loeb then undertakes to examine the institutional lags that have prevented the realization of this abundance. He attributes the cause of poverty to the limiting of the production of wealth to the buying power of the people, which has not kept pace with the increase in productivity. Mr. Loeb makes the startling statement that only a small fraction of the fourfold increase in productivity of the past seventy years has been translated into an equivalent improvement in the living standards of society as a whole. He estimates that the remainder can be accounted for by commercial waste, foreign investment, competitive arming and war. It was these latter factors that until the last depression concealed the great gap between institutions of production and those of distribution.

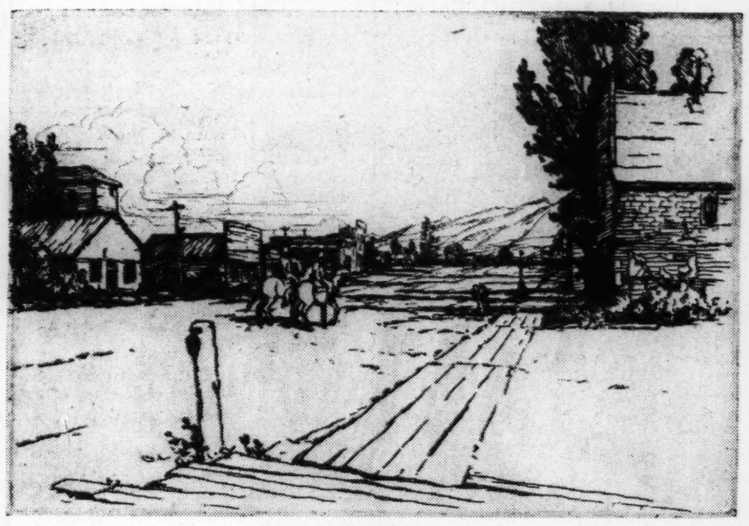
In 1929 the national income was paid out roughly as follows:

Property Income (interest and rent)	$8,528,000,000
Profit (entrepreneurial withdrawals and dividends)	$18,467,000,000
Wages (wages and salaries)	$51,407,000,000

Mr. Loeb examines why it is impossible within terms of the competitive-production-for-profit system to achieve any real increase in the income of any of these brackets, and certainly not the increase which is necessary to make the model budget available for every family. In the closing pages of his book, Mr. Loeb indicates his own belief that to release production labor must not be treated as a commodity to be bought at the lowest price; and that this reform is possible only under a system in which production will be for use.

J. P. L.

Cow Town in the Old West



From an Etching by Hans Kleiber; Courtesy Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston

A Moulted Feather

HE MET us as we came out of a feed store on Front Street, my father and I. The afternoon sun glinted on delicately clashing leaves of cottonwoods down along the river and made twin silver streaks of the railroad track that paralleled the ridges of the old Santa Fé Trail west of the city limits. The brick pavement was saturated with heat, and grain elevators across the tracks danced in golden haze, but I doubt if the old man saw either bricks or elevators.

"Your face I know, old-timer, but your name—" The greasy, broad-brimmed hat twisted in yellowed fingers for a moment, then slapped against denim overalls that wrinkled around short, bowed legs. My father grinned and mentioned his name, and although it could have meant little to the man in the old days, his face brightened.

"Been long since we met," he said. "So you rode into town again, did you?"

I thought he should know that we had driven into town; that the red automobile had not balked once in the long thirty miles. It wouldn't be fair to count the times the wheels had slipped into deep ruts and we had been forced to use the spade we always carried for that purpose. That was not engine trouble.

But father did not mention the car. He knew that to the old man, Front Street meant ranks of hitching posts, with saddled horses stamping in the dust before a plank sidewalk.

"Yep," my father agreed. "Had to get supplies."

"Been a long time," the old man repeated; but it was plain that he was back in the present now and knew that the gleaming new courthouse was real, and the roistering days of his and the country's youth were fading into tradition; were as a tale that is told, and not even a very enthralling tale to young people interested in red automobiles. But some things were not yet clear to him.

"'Member the time," he mumbled, "Bat Masterson chased us out of town?" And my father, incredibly, answered, "Yes." Father, who had never carried a gun in his life! But then I saw that he was humoring the old man. The truth was that it was my father and his kind who had routed the outlaws more definitely than ever the Marshal's quick trigger finger did. For we were of the settlers who had flowed into the region in covered wagons, a quietly rising tide that had lapped the country in the green peace of husbandry.

"Bad ones, we was," the quavering voice boasted. "Heap o' buffalo hereabouts, them days. Remember? Some boys made a pile of money, sellin' the hides. And we—we hunted the money away from the hunters."

Even I could see the tawdriness then, and some of the fascination of times gone by dropped away. They had been full-statured men, I had thought, who rode in those stirring days, not cheap braggarts, like stupid schoolboys. I wondered how father could stand listening, agreeing placidly to the most obvious untruths, and I tapped the toe of my first high-heeled slippers impatiently; for I had lost the tolerance of a child and had not yet gained the understanding of an adult.

"Was he really one of the bad men?" I asked later as we rattled across the bridge that spanned that curious river, "a mile wide and an inch deep," and swung southwest through the sand hills. "And did he know you, or was he just pretending?"

Father answered with his fleeting grin, taking his time, for words always came slowly to him.

"Some bad, maybe, but not hardly as bad as he likes to make out. A man likes to remember everything bigger'n it was, even his meanness." He studied the road, carefully straddling a treacherous rut. "Don't suppose he had any real notion who I was. Seen me a few times, maybe, when we first moved out here. But his friends are pretty well gone and it makes him feel better to brag to someone he remembers a little." Another silence. Then, "He's probably seen plenty of buffalo, though, just as he says."

Dark, massive herds, running where now were tilled fields and fenced pastures. They had been here, those shaggy beasts, and men who remembered them still breathed and idled in the sun. A high-school teacher had shown me a poem with the lines:

> Ah, did you once see Shelley plain?
> . . . . . .
> How strange it seems, and new.

They sang in my mind; and the end of the verse:

> —there I put inside my breast
> A moulted feather, an eagle feather!
> Well, I forget the rest.

Father was saying (he had believed in automobiles from their earliest, comic beginnings), "Wouldn't wonder if the time would come we'd have pavement on these country roads."

The subject of the bad man was closed. Time was flowing relentlessly toward the day when the trails would be paved highways, leaving behind on Front Street a quaint, dim-eyed figure who remembered the buffalo and whose last, quavering boast was that he had once been driven out of Dodge City by Bat Masterson.

MARY ZIRKLE

Chain Stores and the Neighborhood

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Dorothy Thompson says in an article in the Herald Tribune that a two years' investigation of the chain store problem would be none too much as a preparation for a legislative solution. This seems to be good advice. Impatient, hurried, superficial effort to quiet the complaints of constituents is not a sound method of legislative procedure.

Most writers and legislators seem to have missed the true foundation for the complaints. What has aroused the deepest prejudice against the chain store is the widespread feeling that these corporations are indifferent and evasive to local community co-operation. Their representatives do not become a part of the human community. They try to build good will on cheap prices alone.

Our independent merchants have been the reliable supporters of community welfare institutions. They have carried a large portion of the burden of citizenship. Their influence, financial support and personal service have been a main dependence for those many institutions which the people regard as essential. Churches, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., hospital, Red Cross, Salvation Army, Boy Scouts, Chamber of Commerce, various fraternities, children's home, public library, athletic teams, sportsmen's organization and recreation clubs—all make their appeals year after year and receive support to the limit of the business man's ability.

If they could go into the chain store system and carry on the same responsible citizenship, perhaps the whole problem would be solved. But there is a widespread conviction that the chain stores do not carry their share of this burden, that they refuse to recognize any such moral obligation. The feeling is that their ability to undersell is not due entirely to super-efficiency or to the advantages of true commercial economics. Added to these delinquencies is the failure of the chain store to pay such salaries and wages as enable their employees to buy homes, pay taxes, buy automobiles, radios, furniture, insurance, to become supporting units in the contributing, consuming public.

Here is a large field of facts that should be investigated before legislation is passed. Perhaps local legislation would be more effective and more just. Possibly some form of local taxation could be found that would remove this handicap against the independent merchant.

The important point at this time is that the people do not know how much justification for their opposition there is. And evidently legislators do not understand the fundamental cause of the public opposition. Many local units and some general organizations of the chain stores are not guilty of these delinquencies.

The proposed federal law does not seem adapted to remedy the actual faults.

Cortland, N. Y. ULYSSES F. AXTELL

The Old System

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some of the simplest ideas, like the one back of Mr. Ford's assembly line, have had the most far-reaching consequences. Where they provide the satisfaction of material wants, or offer economic advantages, they are usually accompanied by financial rewards. This is not because money is necessarily the goal of the idea, but because money is the simplest symbol of the comparative value of material things.

Ideas affecting material things usually require capital for their development, especially in the initial stages. From their very nature they involve the element of speculation until their practical value is proved. Who is to supply this speculative capital on which the past development of this country has so largely depended? Probably not the Senator Blacks or Borahs of our economic life. The Farleys or Tugwells, the Hopkins or Wallaces hold out little hope to the individual with that kind of an idea. He will have to find some wealthy capitalist or some hibernating banker who may not have the capital himself but may know where it may be found.

The old system with the capitalist and the banker, therefore, has advantages. If not talked or regulated out of vigorous existence, it is still the only hope of the future.

Boston, Mass. J. R. F.

"On the Evangeline Trail"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Editorial page of the Monitor, the article "On the Evangeline Trail" drew my attention, Nova Scotia being my native Province.

I started with much interest to read the article, but before coming to the end regretted some statements that belittled the whole Province, being in part: "We explored this unique land, so close to modern life, yet centuries remote from it. For the age of machines and jazz has barely scratched the surface here. Besides the language, old customs prevail and seem likely to for a long while to come."

The inference is that there are no English-speaking people in the Province, and the Acadian-French are the only inhabitants. I am not prepared to give the population in figures, but I know that the above-mentioned people form only a small part of it. I was born in Nova Scotia, reared there, and made my home there until a few years ago, and did not meet any of the Acadian-French people until I grew to maturity and traveled through some of their settlements between Digby and Yarmouth. Some of these people seem primitive and cling to old ways, yet others have reached scholarly attainments and fill responsible positions.

I think that Nova Scotia, with her free public schools, compulsory attendance, academies, colleges and universities, can take her place beside any province or state on the continent in education, culture and the fine arts.

A. K. HUNTLEY

Lethbridge, Alta., Can.

The Wide Horizon

'Amending' the Supreme Court

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

AN INCIDENTAL remark by James P. Warburg in his new anti-Administration book, "Still Hell Bent," raises what may be a very important electoral issue; indeed, what is a prime factor affecting America's destiny. He says: "It is the sad truth that mathematical chances render it more than likely that whoever is President from 1936 to 1940 will have the task of filling at least one vacancy upon the Supreme bench. . . . Can you picture what would happen to the Constitution if the Supreme Court were no longer an obstacle in Mr. Roosevelt's lust for power?"

Put it another way. Suppose Mr. Roosevelt had had, in 1933 or 1934, the opportunity that came to President Harding to appoint two Supreme Court justices within three months. Suppose he had appointed, and the Senate confirmed, two justices who agree with the views of the three justices who now support Mr. Roosevelt on most issues. What would have happened?

NRA would have been outlawed, perhaps with a less sweeping type of opinion, for that decision was almost unanimous. But AAA would not have been thrown out, the Guffey coal law would have been sustained, several minor decisions would have favored the New Deal, and the *obiter dicta* of the court scattered through its various decisions would not have been laid down as a powerful influence for the future. In a word, the court would have trended toward "flexing" the Constitution instead of returning to early, rigid interpretations of its salient clauses.

By this slight deviation of personnel, President Roosevelt would have had the Supreme Court with him on most issues, instead of against him. How would the country have liked that? Few today venture to attack the good faith or learning in the law of such justices as Mr. Hoover's good and close friend, Harlan Fiske Stone, or of his own appointee, Benjamin Cardozo. Mr. Justice Brandeis's name is becoming a legal tradition, like that of his friend and kindred thinker, the late Oliver Wendell Holmes.

But had this group, supplemented by two appointments by President Roosevelt, been in the majority, they would have spoken as "the court." There are always a majority and a minority on the Supreme Court, with their views based upon their own backgrounds of experience. Whether the majority is liberal or conservative is dependent upon the chance of presidential appointment, and upon survival.

It is this uncertainty of appointment superimposed upon basic national conditions that determines the interpreted trend of the Constitution of the United States. And that is why Mr. Warburg's remark raises an important election issue. For the reaction of the country to the court's great recent decisions has been extraordinary. There are, it would seem, many people who may vote for President Roosevelt's re-election yet are glad the Supreme Court has been a check-rein upon him. Would they vote for his re-election if they thought he was going to re-make the Supreme Court? It is a nice point.

Suppose a vacancy on the bench should occur between now and election day. What would be the public response? I venture to suggest that it might defeat Mr. Roosevelt. Let me add whimsically that if the Republicans want to be Machiavellian they had better persuade some justice to resign soon just to see what the voters would do!

Of course, President Roosevelt would not make his nomination until after election day, but he might have to do something to quiet speculation that his choice would be his close adviser, Prof. Felix Frankfurter. Indeed, it would be a real problem for the President to find a man of proper learning in the law, politically confirmable, and on whom he could depend for favorable judgments. It might be an impossible problem.

Be all this as it may, it is obvious that President Roosevelt has chosen to "amend" the Constitution by the easy way rather than the hard way. It is no disrespect to speak of "amending" the Constitution by judicial interpretation; the judges themselves recognize this historic process. President Roosevelt could have come out frankly for a constitutional amendment, by vote of two thirds of the Congress and three fourths of the states. He hinted at such a course after the NRA decision. Later he said publicly that an amendment broadening the interstate commerce clause would take perhaps a decade to ratify. That is the hard way to amend the Constitution.

The "easy" way (the word may sound ill-advised) is to get yourself elected President of the United States for a second term, when you will have strong expectancy of filling one or more seats on the court. That is quite obviously the method chosen by Mr. Roosevelt. To talk much of an actual amendment, during the campaign, he has evidently recognized as politically harmful. It would be equally harmful to bring up the issue of remaking the personnel of the court by normal and constitutional appointment. But one critic, Mr. Warburg, has raised the issue. It will certainly reverberate from now until November. It is the brass tacks of the constitutional question.